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Part III Listening Comprehension (35 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer, then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

- 11. A) Plan his budget carefully.
- B) Give her more information.
- C) Ask someone else for advice.
- D) Buy a gift for his girlfriend.
- 12. A) She'll have some chocolate cake.
- B) She'll take a look at the menu.
- C) She'll go without dessert.
- D) She'll prepare the dinner.
- 13. A) The man can speak a foreign language.
- B) The woman hopes to improve her English.
- C) The woman knows many different languages.
- D) The man wishes to visit many more countries.
- 14. A) Go to the library.
- B) Meet the woman.
- C) See Professor Smith.
- D) Have a drink in the bar.
- 15. A) She isn't sure when Professor Bloom will be back.
- B) The man shouldn't be late for his class.
- C) The man can come back sometime later.
- D) She can pass on the message for the man.
- 16. A) He has a strange personality.
- B) He's got emotional problems.
- C) His illness is beyond cure.
- D) His behavior is hard to explain.
- 17. A) The tickets are more expensive than expected.

- B) The tickets are sold in advance at half price.
 - C) It's difficult to buy the tickets on the spot.
 - D) It's better to buy the tickets beforehand.
18. A) He turned suddenly and ran into a tree.
- B) He was hit by a fallen box from a truck.
 - C) He drove too fast and crashed into a truck.
 - D) He was trying to overtake the truck ahead of him.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19. A) To go boating on the St. Lawrence River.
- B) To go sightseeing in Quebec Province.
 - C) To call on a friend in Quebec City.
 - D) To attend a wedding in Montreal.
20. A) Study the map of Quebec Province.
- B) Find more about Quebec Province.
 - C) Brush up on her French.
 - D) Learn more about the local customs.
21. A) It's most beautiful in summer.
- B) It has many historical buildings.
 - C) It was greatly expanded in the 18th century.
 - D) It's the only French-speaking city in Canada.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

22. A) It was about a little animal.
- B) It took her six years to write.
 - C) It was adapted from a fairy tale.
 - D) It was about a little girl and her pet.
23. A) She knows how to write best-selling novels.
- B) She can earn a lot of money by writing for adults.
 - C) She is able to win enough support from publishers.
 - D) She can make a living by doing what she likes.
24. A) The characters.
- B) The readers.
 - C) Her ideas.
 - D) Her life experiences.
25. A) She doesn't really know where they originated.
- B) She mainly drew on stories of ancient saints.
 - C) They popped out of her childhood dreams.
 - D) They grew out of her long hours of thinking.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 26 to 28 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 26. A) Monitor students' sleep patterns.
B) Help students concentrate in class.
C) Record students' weekly performance.
D) Ask students to complete a sleep report.
- 27. A) Declining health.
B) Lack of attention.
C) Loss of motivation.
D) Improper behavior.
- 28. A) They should make sure their children are always punctual for school.
B) They should ensure their children grow up in a healthy environment.
C) They should help their children accomplish high-quality work.
D) They should see to it that their children have adequate sleep.

Questions 29 to 32 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 29. A) She stopped being a homemaker.
B) She became a famous educator.
C) She became a public figure.
D) She quit driving altogether.
- 30. A) A motorist's speeding.
B) Her running a stop sign.
C) Her lack of driving experience.
D) A motorist's failure to concentrate.
- 31. A) Nervous and unsure of herself.
B) Calm and confident of herself.
C) Courageous and forceful.
D) Distracted and reluctant.
- 32. A) More strict training of women drivers.
B) Restrictions on cell phone use while driving.
C) Improved traffic conditions in cities.
D) New regulations to ensure children's safety.

Questions 33 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 33. A) They haven't devoted as much energy to medicine as to space travel.

- B) Three are too many kinds of cold viruses for them to identify.
 - C) It is not economical to find a cure for each type of cold.
 - D) They believe people can recover without treatment.
34. A) They reveal the seriousness of the problem.
- B) They indicate how fast the virus spreads.
 - C) They tell us what kind of medicine to take.
 - D) They show our body is fighting the virus.
35. A) It actually does more harm than good.
- B) It causes damage to some organs of our body.
 - C) It works better when combined with other remedies.
 - D) It helps us to recover much sooner.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, you can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

You probably have noticed that people express similar ideas in different ways depending on the situation they are in. This is very (36) _____. All languages have two general levels of (37) _____: a formal level and an informal level. English is no (38) _____. The difference in these two levels is the situation in which you use a (39) _____ level. Formal language is the kind of language you find in textbooks, (40) _____ books and in business letters. You would also use formal English in compositions and (41) _____ that you write in school. Informal language is used in conversation with (42) _____, family members and friends, and when we write (43) _____ notes or letters to close friends.

Formal language is different from informal language in several ways. First, formal language tends to be more polite. (44) _____. For example, I might say to a friend or a family member "Close the door, please," (45) _____.

Another difference between formal and informal language is some of the vocabulary. (46) _____. Let's say that I really like soccer. If I am talking to my friend I might say "I am just crazy about soccer!" But if I were talking to my boss, I would probably say "I really enjoy soccer."



Section A

11. M: Christmas is around the corner. And I'm looking for a gift for my girlfriend. Any suggestions?

W: Well you have to tell me something about your girlfriend first. Also, what's your budget?

Q: What does the woman want the man to do?

12. M: What would you like for dessert? I think I'll have apple pie and ice cream.

W: The chocolate cake looks great, but I have to watch my weight. You go ahead and get yours.

Q: What would the woman most probably do?

13. W: Having visited so many countries, you must be able to speak several different languages.

M: I wish I could. But Japanese and, of course English are the only languages I can speak.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

14. M: Professor Smith asked me to go to his office after class. So it's impossible for me to make it to the bar at ten.

W: Then it seems that we'll have to meet an hour later at the library.

Q: What will the man do first after class?

15. M: It's already 11 now. Do you mean I ought to wait until Mr. Bloom comes back from the class?

W: Not really. You can just leave a note. I'll give it to her later.

Q: What does the woman mean?

16. M: How is John now? Is he feeling any better?

W: Not yet. It still seems impossible to make him smile. Talking to him is really difficult and he gets upset easily over little things.

Q: What do we learn about John from the conversation?

17. M: Do we have to get the opera tickets in advance?

W: Certainly. Tickets at the door are usually sold at a higher price.

Q: What does the woman imply?

18. M: The taxi driver must have been speeding.

W: Well, not really. He crashed into the tree because he was trying not to hit a box that had fallen off the truck ahead of him.

Q: What do we learn about the taxi driver?

Conversation 1

W: Hey, Bob, guess what? I'm going to visit Quebec next summer. I'm invited to go to a friend's wedding. But while I'm there I'd also like to do some sightseeing.

Bob: That's nice, Shelly. But do you mean the province of Quebec, or Quebec City?

W: I mean the province. My friend's wedding is in Montreal. I'm going there first. I'll stay for five days. Is Montreal the capital city of the province?

B: Well, many people think so because it's the biggest city. But it's not the capital. Quebec City is. But Montreal is great. The Saint Royal River runs right through the middle of the city. It's beautiful in summer.

W: Wow, and do you think I can get by in English? My French is OK, but not that good. I know most people there speak French, but can I also use English?

B: Well, People speak both French and English there. But you'll hear French most of the time. And all the street signs are in French. In fact, Montreal is the third largest French speaking city in the world. So you'd better practice your French before you go.

W: Good advice. What about Quebec City? I'll visit a friend from college who lives there now. What's it like?

B: It's a beautiful city, very old. Many old buildings have been nicely restored. Some of them were built in the 17th or 18th centuries. You'll love there.

W: Fantastic. I can't wait to go.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19. What's the woman's main purpose of visiting Quebec?

20. What does the man advise the woman to do before the trip?

21. What does the man say about the Quebec City?

Conversation 2

M: Hi, Miss Rowling, how old were you when you started to write? And what was your first book?

Rowling: I wrote my first Finnish (finished) story when I was about six. It was about a small animal, a rabbit, I mean. And I've been writing ever since?

M: Why did you choose to be an author?

R: If someone asked me how to achieve happiness. Step One would be finding out what you love doing most. Step two would be finding someone to pay you to do this. I consider myself very lucky indeed to be able to support myself by writing

M: Do you have any plans to write books for adults?

R: My first two novels were for adults. I suppose I might write another one. But I never really imagine a target audience when I'm writing. The ideas come first. So it really depends on the ideas that grasp me next.

M: where did the ideas for the "Harry Potter" books come from?

R: I've no ideas where the ideas came from. And I hope I'll never find out. It would spoil my excitement if it turned out I just have a funny wrinkle on the surface of my brain, which makes me think about the invisible train platform.

M: How did you come up with the names of your characters?

R: I invented some of them. But I also collected strange names. I've got one

from ancient saints, maps, dictionaries, plants, war memoirs and people I met.

M: Oh, you are really resourceful.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

22. What do we learn from the conversation about Miss Rowling's first book?

23. Why does Miss Rowling consider her so very lucky?

24. What dictates Miss Rowling's writing?

25. According to Miss Rowling where did she get the ideas for the Harry Porter books?

Section B

Passage 1

Reducing the amount of sleep students get at night has a direct impact on their performance at school during the day. According to classroom teachers, elementary and middle school students who stay up late exhibit more learning and attention problems. This has been shown by Brown Medical School and Bradley Hospital research. In the study, teachers were not told the amount of sleep students received when completing weekly performance reports, yet they rated the students who had received eight hours or less as having the most trouble recalling all the material, learning new lessons and completing high-quality work. Teachers also reported that these students had more difficulty paying attention. The experiment is the first to ask teachers to report on the effects of sleep deficiency in children. Just staying up late can cause increased academic difficulty and attention problems for otherwise healthy, well-functioning kids, said Garharn Forlone, the study's lead author. So the results provide professionals and parents with a clear message: when a child is having learning and attention problems, the issue of sleep has to be taken into consideration. "If we don't ask about sleep, and try to improve sleep patterns in kids' struggling academically, then we aren't doing our job", Forlone said. For parents, he said, the message is simple, "getting kids to bed on time is as important as getting them to school on time".

Questions 26 to 28 are based on the passage you have just heard.

26. What were teachers told to do in the experiment?

27. According to the experiment, what problem can insufficient sleep cause in students?

28. What message did the researcher intend to convey to parents?

Passage 2

Patricia Pania never wanted to be a public figure. All she wanted to be was a mother and home-maker. But her life was turned upside down when a motorist, distracted by his cell phone, ran a stop sign and crashed into the side of her car. The impact killed her 2-year-old daughter. Four months later, Pania reluctantly but courageously decided to try to educate the public and to fight for laws to ban drivers from using cell phones while a car is moving. She

wanted to save other children from what happened to her daughter. In her first speech, Pania got off to a shaky start. She was visibly trembling and her voice was soft and uncertain. But as she got into her speech, a dramatic transformation took place. She stopped shaking and spoke with a strong voice. For the rest of her talk, she was a forceful and compelling speaker. She wanted everyone in the audience to know what she knew without having to learn it from a personal tragedy. Many in the audience were moved to tears and to action. In subsequent presentations, Pania gained reputation as a highly effective speaker. Her appearance on a talk show was broadcast three times, transmitting her message to over 40 million people. Her campaign increased public awareness of the problem, and prompted over 300 cities and several states to consider restrictions on cell phone use.

Questions 29 to 32 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 29. What was the significant change in Patricia Pania's life?
- 30. What had led to Pania's personal tragedy?
- 31. How did Pania feel when she began her first speech?
- 32. What could be expected as a result of Pania's efforts?

Passage 3

Many people catch a cold in the spring time or fall. It makes us wonder if scientists can send a man to the moon. Why can't they find a cure for the common cold? The answer is easy. There're actually hundreds of kinds of cold viruses out there. You never know which one you will get, so there isn't a cure for each one. When a virus attacks your body, your body works hard to get rid of it. Blood rushes to your nose and causes a blockade in it. You feel terrible because you can't breathe well, but your body is actually eating the virus. Your temperature rises and you get a fever, but the heat of your body is killing the virus. You also have a running nose to stop the virus from getting into your cells. You may feel miserable, but actually your wonderful body is doing everything it can to kill the cold. Different people have different remedies for colds. In the United States and some other countries, for example, people might eat chicken soup to feel better. Some people take hot bath and drink warm liquids. Other people take medicines to relieve various symptoms of colds. There was one interesting thing to note. Some scientists say taking medicines when you have a cold is actually bad for you. The virus stays in you longer, because your body doesn't develop a way to fight it and kill it.

Questions 33 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 33. According to the passage, why haven't scientists found a cure for the common cold?
- 34. What does the speaker say about the symptoms of the common cold?
- 35. What do some scientists say about taking medicines for the common cold, according to the passage?

2007 □ 6 □

Part III Listening Comprehension (35 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer, then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

- 11. A) It could help people of all ages to avoid cancer.
- B) It was mainly meant for cancer patients.
- C) It might appeal more to viewers over 40.
- D) It was frequently interrupted by commercials.
- 12. A) The man is fond of traveling.
- B) The woman is a photographer.
- C) The woman took a lot of pictures at the contest.
- D) The man admires the woman's talent in writing.
- 13. A) The man regrets being absent-minded.
- B) The woman saved the man some trouble.
- C) The man placed the reading list on a desk.
- D) The woman emptied the waste paper basket.
- 14. A) He quit teaching in June.
- B) He has left the army recently.
- C) He opened a restaurant near the school.
- D) He has taken over his brother's business.
- 15. A) She seldom reads books from cover to cover.
- B) She is interested in reading novels.
- C) She read only part of the book.
- D) She was eager to know what the book was about.
- 16. A) She was absent all week owing to sickness.
- B) She was seriously injured in a car accident.
- C) She called to say that her husband had been hospitalized.
- D) She had to be away from school to attend to her husband.
- 17. A) The speakers want to rent the Smiths' old house.

- B) The man lives two blocks away from the Smiths.
 - C) The woman is not sure if she is on the right street.
 - D) The Smiths' new house is not far from their old one.
18. A) The man had a hard time finding a parking space.
- B) The woman found they had got to the wrong spot.
 - C) The woman was offended by the man's late arrival.
 - D) The man couldn't find his car in the parking lot.

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19. A) The hotel clerk had put his reservation under another name.
- B) The hotel clerk insisted that he didn't make any reservation.
 - C) The hotel clerk tried to take advantage of his inexperience.
 - D) The hotel clerk couldn't find his reservation for that night.
20. A) A grand wedding was being held in the hotel.
- B) There was a conference going on in the city.
 - C) The hotel was undergoing major repairs.
 - D) It was a busy season for holiday-makers.
21. A) It was free of charge on weekends.
- B) It had a 15% discount on weekdays.
 - C) It was offered to frequent guests only.
 - D) It was 10% cheaper than in other hotels.
22. A) Demand compensation from the hotel.
- B) Ask for an additional discount.
 - C) Complain to the hotel manager.
 - D) Find a cheaper room in another hotel.

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

23. A) An employee in the city council at Birmingham.
- B) Assistant Director of the Admissions Office.
 - C) Head of the Overseas Students Office.
 - D) Secretary of Birmingham Medical School.
24. A) Nearly fifty percent are foreigners.
- B) About fifteen percent are from Africa.
 - C) A large majority are from Latin America.
 - D) A small number are from the Far East.
25. A) She will have more contact with students.
- B) It will bring her capability into fuller play.
 - C) She will be more involved in policy-making.
 - D) It will be less demanding than her present job.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 26 to 28 are based on the passage you have just heard.

26. A) Her parents thrived in the urban environment.

B) Her parents left Chicago to work on a farm.

C) Her parents immigrated to America.

D) Her parents set up an ice-cream store.

27. A) He taught English in Chicago.

B) He was crippled in a car accident.

C) He worked to become an executive.

D) He was born with a limp.

28. A) She was fond of living an isolated life.

B) She was fascinated by American culture.

C) She was very generous in offering help.

D) She was highly devoted to her family.

Questions 29 to 32 are based on the passage you have just heard.

29. A) He suffered a nervous breakdown.

B) He was wrongly diagnosed.

C) He was seriously injured.

D) He developed a strange disease.

30. A) He was able to talk again.

B) He raced to the nursing home.

C) He could tell red and blue apart.

D) He could not recognize his wife.

31. A) Twenty-nine days.

B) Two and a half months.

C) Several minutes.

D) Fourteen hours.

32. A) They welcomed the publicity in the media.

B) They avoided appearing on television.

C) They released a video of his progress.

D) They declined to give details of his condition.

Questions 33 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

33. A) For people to share ideas and show farm products.

- B) For officials to educate the farming community.
 - C) For farmers to exchange their daily necessities.
 - D) For farmers to celebrate their harvests.
34. A) By bringing an animal rarely seen on nearby farms.
 B) By bringing a bag of grain in exchange for a ticket.
 C) By offering to do volunteer work at the fair.
 D) By performing a special skill at the entrance.
35. A) They contribute to the modernization of American farms.
 B) They help to increase the state governments' revenue.
 C) They provide a stage for people to give performances.
 D) They remind Americans of the importance of agriculture.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, you can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

Students' pressure sometimes comes from their parents. Most parents are well (36) _____, but some of them aren't very helpful with the problems their sons and daughters have in (37) _____ to college, and a few of them seem to go out of their way to add to their children's difficulties.

For one thing, parents are often not (38) _____ of the kinds of problems their children face. They don't realize that the (39) _____ is keener, that the required (40) _____ of work are higher, and that their children may not be prepared for the change. (41) _____ to seeing A's and B's on high school report cards, they may be upset when their children's first (42) _____ college grades are below that level. At their kindest, they may gently (43) _____ why John or Mary isn't doing better, whether he or she is trying as hard as he or she should, and so on. (44) _____.

Sometimes parents regard their children as extensions of themselves and (45) _____. In their involvement and identification with their children, they forget that everyone is different and that each person must develop in his or her own way. They forget that their children, (46) _____.



Section A

11. W: Did you watch the 7 o'clock program on Channel 2 yesterday evening?
I was about to watch it when someone came to see me.

M: Yeah! It reported some major breakthrough in cancer research. People over 40 would find the program worth watching.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation about the TV program?

12. W: I won a first prize in the National Writing Contest and I got this camera as an award.

M: It's a good camera! You can take it when you travel. I had no idea you were a marvelous writer.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

13. M: I wish I hadn't thrown away that reading list!

W: I thought you might regret it. That's why I picked it up from the waste paper basket and left it on the desk.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

14. W: Are you still teaching at the junior high school?

M: Not since June. My brother and I opened a restaurant as soon as he got out of the army.

Q: What do we learn about the man from the conversation?

15. M: Hi, Susan! Have you finished reading the book Professor Johnson recommended?

W: Oh, I haven't read it through the way I read a novel. I just read a few chapters which interested me.

Q: What does the woman mean?

16. M: Jane missed the class again, didn't she? I wonder why?

W: Well, I knew she had been absent all week. So I called her this morning to see if she was sick. It turned out that her husband was badly injured in a car accident.

Q: What does the woman say about Jane?

17. W: I'm sure the Smiths' new house is somewhere on the street, but I don't know exactly where it is.

M: But I'm told it's two blocks from their old home.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

18. W: I've been waiting here almost half an hour! How come it took you so long?

M: Sorry, honey! I had to drive two blocks before I spotted a place to park the car.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

Conversation 1

M: Hello, I have a reservation for tonight.
W: Your name, please.
M: Nelson, Charles Nelson.
W: OK, Mr. Nelson. That's a room for five and...
M: Excuse me, you mean a room for five pounds? I didn't know the special was so good.
W: No, no, no... according to our records, a room for five guests was booked under your name.
M: No, no... hold on. You must have two guests under the name.
W: OK, let me check this again. Oh, here we are.
M: Yeah?
W: Charles Nelson, a room for one for the 19th...
M: Wait, wait. It's for tonight, not tomorrow night.
W: Em..., I don't think we have any rooms for tonight. There's a conference going on in town and... er, let's see... yeah, no rooms.
M: Oh, come on! You must have something, anything!
W: Well, let... let me check my computer here... Ah!
M: What?
W: There has been a cancellation for this evening. A honeymoon suite is now available.
M: Great, I'll take it.
W: But I'll have to charge you 150 pounds for the night.
M: What? I should get a discount for the inconvenience!
W: Well, the best I can give you is a 10% discount plus a ticket for a free continental breakfast.
M: Hey, isn't the breakfast free anyway?
W: Well, only on weekends.
M: I want to talk to the manager.
W: Wait, wait, wait... Mr. Nelson, I think I can give you an additional 15% discount...

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19. What's the man's problem?
20. Why did the hotel clerk say they didn't have any rooms for that night?
21. What did the clerk say about breakfast in the hotel?
22. What did the man imply he would do at the end of the conversation?

Conversation 2 □□□□□□□□

M: Sara, you work in the admissions office, don't you?
Sara: Yes, I'm... I've been here for ten years as assistant director.
M: Really? What does that involve?
S: Well, I'm in charge of all the admissions of postgraduate students in the university.
M: Only postgraduates?

S: Yes, postgraduates only. I have nothing at all to do with undergraduates.

M: Do you find that you get particular...sort of...different national groups? I mean, do you get large numbers from Latin America or...

S: Yes. Well, of all the students enrolled last year, nearly half were from overseas. They were from African countries, the Far East, the Middle East, and Latin America.

M: Em. But have you been doing just that for the last 10 years, or, have you done other things?

S: Well, I've been doing the same job. Er, before that, I was secretary of the medical school at Birmingham, and further back, I worked in the local government.

M: Oh, I see.

S: So I've done different types of things.

M: Yes, indeed. How do you imagine your job might develop in the future? Can you imagine shifting into a different kind of responsibility or doing something...

S: Oh, yeah, from October 1, I'll be doing an entirely different job. There's going to be more committee work. I mean, more policy work, and less dealing with students, unfortunately... I'll miss my contact with students.

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

23. What is the woman's present position?

24. What do we learn about the postgraduates enrolled last year in the woman's university?

25. What will the woman's new job be like?

Section B

Passage 1

My mother was born in a small town in northern Italy. She was three when her parents immigrated to America in 1926. They lived in Chicago when my grandfather worked making ice-cream. Mama thrived in the urban environment. At 16, she graduated at first in her high school class, went onto secretarial school, and finally worked as an executive secretary for a railroad company. She was beautiful too. When a local photographer used her pictures in his monthly window display, she felt pleased. Her favorite portrait showed her sitting by Lake Michigan, her hair went blown, her gaze reaching toward the horizon. My parents were married in 1944. Dad was a quiet and intelligent man. He was 17 when he left Italy. Soon after, a hit-and-run accident left him with a permanent limp. Dad worked hard selling candy to Chicago office workers on their break. He had little formal schooling. His English was self-taught. Yet he eventually built a small successful wholesale candy business. Dad was generous and handsome. Mama was devoted to him. After she married, my mother quit her job and gave herself to her family. In 1950, with three small children, dad moved the family to a farm 40 miles from Chicago.

He worked the land and commuted to the city to run his business. Mama said goodbye to her parents and friends, and traded her busy city neighborhood for a more isolated life. But she never complained.

Questions 26 to 28 are based on the passage you have just heard.

26. What does the speaker tell us about his mother's early childhood?

27. What do we learn about the speaker's father?

28. What does the speaker say about his mother?

Passage 2

During a 1995 roof collapse, a fire fighter named Donald Herbert was left brain damaged. For ten years, he was unable to speak. Then, one Saturday morning, he did something that shocked his family and doctors. He started speaking. "I want to talk to my wife." Donald Herbert said out of the blue. Staff members of the nursing home where he has lived for more than seven years, raced to get Linda Herbert on the telephone. "It was the first of many conversations the 44-year-old patient had with his family and friends during the 14-hour stretch" Herbert's uncle Simon Menka said. "How long have I been away?" Herbert asked. "We told him almost ten years," the uncle said, "he thought it was only three months." Herbert was fighting a house fire December 29, 1995, when the roof collapsed, burying him underneath. After going without air for several minutes, Herbert was unconscious for two and a half months and has undergone therapy ever since. News accounts in the days and years after his injury, described Herbert as blind and with little, if any, memory. A video shows him receiving physical therapy but apparently unable to communicate and with little awareness of his surroundings. Menka declined to discuss his nephew's current condition or whether the apparent progress is continuing. "The family was seeking privacy while doctors evaluated Herbert", he said. As word of Herbert's progress spread, visitors streamed into the nursing home. "He's resting comfortably," the uncle told them.

Questions 29 to 32 are based on the passage you have just heard.

29. What happened to Herbert ten years ago?

30. What surprised Donald Herbert's family and doctors one Saturday?

31. How long did Herbert remain unconscious?

32. How did Herbert's family react to the public attention?

Passage 3

Almost all states in America have a state fair. They last for one, two or three weeks. The Indiana state fair is one of the largest and oldest state fairs in United States. It is held every summer. It started in 1852. Its goals were to educate, share ideas, and present Indiana's best products. The cost of a single ticket to enter the fair was 20 cents. During the early 1930's, officials of the fair ruled that the people could attend by paying with something other than money. For example, farmers brought a bag of grain in exchange for a ticket.

With the passage of time, the fair has grown and changed a lot, but it's still one of Indiana's most celebrated events. People from all over Indiana and from many other states attend the fair. They can do many things at the fair. They can watch the judging of the prize cows, pigs, and other animals; they can see sheep getting their wool cut, and they can learn how that wool is made into clothing; they can watch a cow giving birth. In fact, people can learn about animals they would see except at the fair. The fair provides a chance for the farming communities to show its skills and farm products. For example, visitors might see the world's largest apple, or the tallest sunflower plant. Today, children and adults at the fair can play new computer games, or attend more traditional games of skill. They can watch performances put on by famous entertainers. Experts say such fairs are important, because people need to remember that they're connected to the earth and its products, and they depend on animals for many things.

Questions 33 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

33. What were the main goals of the Indiana's state fair when it started?
34. How did some farmers gain the entrance to the fair in the early 1930's?
35. Why are state fairs important in America?

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Part III Listening Comprehension (35 minutes)

Section A

Direction: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A., B., C. and D., and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

- 11. A. She used to be in poor health.
B. She was popular among boys.
C. She was somewhat overweight.
D. She didn't do well at high school.
- 12. A. At the airport.
B. In a restaurant.
C. In a booking office.
D. At the hotel reception.
- 13. A. Teaching her son by herself.
B. Having confidence in her son.
C. Asking the teacher for extra help.
D. Telling her son not to worry.
- 14. A. Have a short break.
B. Take two weeks off.
C. Continue her work outdoors.
D. Go on vacation with the man.
- 15. A. He is taking care of this twin brother.
B. He is worried about Rod's health.
C. He has been feeling ill all week.
D. He has been in perfect condition.
- 16. A. She sold all her furniture before she moved house.
B. She still keeps some old furniture in her new house.
C. She plans to put all her old furniture in the basement.
D. She brought a new set of furniture from Italy last month.
- 17. A. The woman wondered why the man didn't return the book.

- B. The woman doesn't seem to know what the book is about.
 - C. The woman doesn't find the book useful any more.
 - D. The woman forgot lending the book to the man.
18. A. Most of the man's friends are athletes.
- B. Few people share the woman's opinion.
 - C. The man doesn't look like a sportsman.
 - D. The woman doubts the man's athletic ability.

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the conversation you have heard.

19. A. She has packed it in one of her bags.
- B. She has probably left it in a taxi.
 - C. She is going to get it the airport.
 - D. She is afraid that she has lost it.
- 20) A. It ends in winter.
- B. It will cost her a lot.
 - C. It will last one week.
 - D. It depends on the weather.
21. A. The plane is taking off soon.
- B. There might be a traffic jam.
 - C. The taxi is waiting for them.
 - D. There is a lot of stuff to pack.
22. A. At home.
- B. In the man's car.
 - C. At the airport.
 - D. By the side of a taxi.

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

23. A. She is thirsty for promotion.
- B. She wants a much higher salary.
 - C. She is tired of her present work.
 - D. She wants to save travel expenses.
24. A. Translator.
- B. Travel agent.
 - C. Language instructor.
 - D. Environment engineer.
25. A. Lively personality and inquiring mind.
- B. Communication skills and team spirit.
 - C. Devotion and work efficiency.
 - D. Education and experience.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 26 to 29 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 26. A. They care a lot about children.
- B. They need looking after in their old age.
- C. They want to enrich their life experience.
- D. They want children to keep them company.
- 27. A. They are usually adopted from distant places.
- B. Their birth information is usually kept secret.
- C. Their birth parents often try to conceal their birth information.
- D. Their adoptive parents don't want them to know their birth parents.
- 28. A. They generally hold bad feelings towards their birth parents.
- B. They do not want to hurt the feelings of their adoptive parents.
- C. They have mixed feelings about finding their natural parents.
- D. They are fully aware of the expenses involved in the search.
- 29. A. Early adoption makes for closer parent-child relationship.
- B. Most people prefer to adopt children from overseas.
- C. Understanding is the key to successful adoption.
- D. Adoption has much to do with love.

Questions 30 to 32 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 30. A. He suffered from mental illness.
- B. He bought the washing on post.
- C. He turned a failing newspaper into a success.
- D. He was once a reporter for a major newspaper.
- 31. A. She was the first woman to lead a big U.S. publishing company.
- B. She got her first job as a teacher at the University of Chicago.
- C. She committed suicide because of her mental disorder.
- D. She took over her father's position when he died.
- 32. A. People came to see the role of women in the business world.
- B. Katharine played a major part in reshaping Americans' mind.
- C. American media would be quite different without Katharine.
- D. Katharine had exerted an important influence on the world.

Questions 33 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 33. A. It'll enable them to enjoy the best medical care.
- B. It'll allow them to receive free medical treatment.

- C. It'll protect them from possible financial crises.
 - D. It'll prevent the doctors from overcharging them.
34. A. They can't immediately get back the money paid for their medical cost.
- B. They have to go through very complicated application procedures.
 - C. They can only visit doctors who speak their native languages.
 - D. They may not be able to receive timely medical treatment.
35. A. They don't have to pay for the medical services.
- B. They needn't pay the entire medical bill at once.
 - C. They must send the receipts to the insurance company promptly.
 - D. They have to pay a much higher price to get an insurance policy.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, you can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

More and more of the world's population are living in towns or cities. The speed at which cities are growing in the less developed countries is (36) _____. Between 1920 and 1960 big cities in developed countries (37) _____ and a half times in size, but in other parts of the world the growth was eight times their size.

They (38) _____ size of growth is bad enough, but there are now also very (39) _____ signs of trouble in the (40) _____ of percentages of people living in towns and percentages of people working in industry. During the nineteenth century cities grew as a result of the growth of industry. In Europe the (41) _____ of people living in cities was always smaller than that of the (42) _____ working in factories. Now, however, the (43) _____ is almost always true in the newly industrialized world: (44) _____.

Without a base of people working in industry, these cities cannot pay for their growth; (45) _____. There has been little opportunity to build water supplies or other facilities. (46) _____ a growth in the number of hopeless and despairing parents and starving children.



Section A

11. W: I ran into Sally the other day. I could hardly recognize her. Do you remember her from high school?

M: Yeah, she was a little out of shape back then. Well, has she lost a lot of weight?

Q: What does the man remember of Sally?

12. W: We don't seem to have a reservation for you, sir. I'm sorry.

M: But my secretary said that she had reserved a room for me here. I phoned her from the airport this morning just before I got on board the plane.

Q: Where does the conversation most probably take place?

13. W: What would you do if you were in my place?

M: If Paul were my son, I'd just not worry. Now that his teacher is giving him extra help and he is working hard himself, he's sure to do well in the next exam.

Q: What's the man's suggestion to the woman?

14. M: You've had your hands full and have been overworked during the last two weeks. I think you really need to go out and get some fresh air and sunshine.

W: You are right. That's just what I'm thinking about.

Q: What's the woman most probably going to do?

15. W: Hello, John. How are you feeling now? I hear you've been ill.

M: They must have confused me with my twin brother Rod. He's been sick all week, but I've never felt better in my life.

Q: What do we learn about the man?

16. M: Did you really give away all your furniture when you moved into the new house last month?

W: Just the useless pieces, as I'm planning to purchase a new set from Italy for the sitting room only.

Q: What does the woman mean?

17. M: I've brought back your Oxford Companion to English Literature. I thought you might use it for your paper. Sorry not to have returned it earlier.

W: I was wondering where that book was.

Q: What can we infer from that conversation?

18. W: To tell the truth, Tony, it never occurs to me that you are an athlete.

M: Oh, really? Most people who meet me, including some friends of mine, don't think so either.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

Conversation 1

M: Mary, I hope you are packed and ready to leave.

W: Yes, I'm packed, but not quite ready. I can't find my passport.
M: Your passport? That's the one thing you mustn't leave behind.
W: I know. I haven't lost it. I've packed it, but I can't remember which bag it's in.
M: Well, you have to find it at the airport. Come on, the taxi is waiting.
W: Did you say taxi? I thought we were going in your car.
M: Yes, well, I had planned to, but I'll explain later. You've got to be there in an hour.
W: The plane doesn't leave for two hours. Anyway, I'm ready to go now.
M: Now you are taking just one case, is that right?
W: No, there is one in the hall as well.
M: Gosh, what a lot of stuff! You're taking enough for a month instead of a week.
W: Well, you can't depend on the weather. It might be cold.
M: It's never cold in Rome. Certainly not in May. Come on, we really must go.
W: Right, we are ready. We've got the bags. I'm sure there is no need to rush.
M: There is. I asked the taxi driver to wait two minutes, not twenty.
W: Look, I'm supposed to be going away to relax. You're making me nervous.
M: Well, I want you to relax on holidays, but you can't relax yet.
W: OK, I promise not to relax, at least not until we get to the airport and I find my passport.

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19. What does the woman say about her passport?
20. What do we know about the woman's trip?
21. Why does the man urge the woman to hurry?
22. Where does the conversation most probably take place?

Conversation 2

W: Oh, I'm fed up with my job.
M: Hey, there is a perfect job for you in the paper today. You might be interested.
W: Oh, what is it? What do they want?
M: Wait a minute. Er, here it is. The European Space Agency is recruiting translators.
W: The European Space Agency?
M: Well, that's what it says. They need an English translator to work for French or German.
W: So they need a degree in French or German, I suppose. Well, I've got that. What's more, I have plenty of experience. What else are they asking for?
M: Just that. A university degree and three or four years of experience as a translator in a professional environment. They also say the person should have a lively and enquiring mind, effective communication skills and the ability to work individually or as a part of the team.

W: Well, if I stay at my present job much longer, I won't have any mind or skills left. By the way, what about salary? I just hope it isn't lower than what I get now.

M: It's said to be negotiable. It depends on the applicant's education and experience. In addition to basic salary, there is a list of extra benefits. Have a look yourself.

W: Hmm, travel and social security plus relocation expenses are paid. Hey this isn't bad. I really want the job.

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard

23. Why is the woman trying to find a new job?

24. What position is being advertised in the paper?

25. What are the key factors that determine the salary of the new position?

Section B

Passage 1

When couples get married, they usually plan to have children. Sometimes, however, a couple cannot have a child of their own. In this case, they may decide to adopt a child. In fact, adoption is very common today. There are about 60 thousand adoptions each year in the United States alone. Some people prefer to adopt infants, others to adopt older children. Some couples adopt children from their own countries, others adopt children from foreign countries. In any case, they all adopt children for the same reason - they care about children and want to give their adopted child a happy life. Most adopted children know that they are adopted. Psychologists and child-care experts generally think this is a good idea. However, many adopted children or adoptees have very little information about their biological parents. As a matter of fact, it is often very difficult for adoptees to find out about their birth parents because the birth records of most adoptees are usually sealed. The information is secret so no one can see it. Naturally, adopted children have different feelings about their birth parents. Many adoptees want to search for them, but others do not. The decision to search for birth parents is a difficult one to make. Most adoptees have mixed feelings about finding their biological parents. Even though adoptees do not know about their natural parents, they do know that their adopted parents want them, love them and will care for them.

Questions 26 to 29 are based on the passage you have just heard

26. According to the speaker, why do some couples adopt children?

27. Why is it difficult for adoptees to find out about their birth parents?

28. Why do many adoptees find it hard to make the decision to search for their birth parents?

29. What can we infer from the passage?

Passage 2

Catherine Gram graduated from the University of Chicago in 1938 and got a job as a news reporter in San Francisco. Catherine's father used to be a successful investment banker. In 1933, he bought a failing newspaper, The Washington Post. Then Catherine returned to Washington and got a job, editing letters in her father's newspaper. She married Philip Gram, who took over his father-in-law's position shortly after and became a publisher of The Washington Post. But for many years, her husband suffered from mental illness and he killed himself in 1963. After her husband's death, Catherine operated the newspaper. In the 1970s, the newspaper became famous around the world and Catherine was also recognized as an important leader in newspaper publishing. She was the first woman to head a major American publishing company, the Washington Post company. In a few years, she successfully expanded the company to include newspaper, magazine, broadcast and cable companies. She died of head injuries after a fall when she was 84. More than 3 thousand people attended her funeral, including many government and business leaders. Her friends said she would be remembered as a woman who had an important influence on events in the United States and the world. Catherine once wrote, "The world without newspapers would not be the same kind of world." After her death, the employees of the Washington Post wrote, "The world without Catherine would not be the same at all."

Questions 30 to 32 are based on the passage you have just heard

- 30. What do we learn from the passage about Catherine's father?
- 31. What does the speaker tell us about Catherine Gram?
- 32. What does the comment by employees of The Washington Post suggest?

Passage 3

Obtaining good health insurance is a real necessity while you are studying overseas. It protects you from minor and major medical expenses that can wipe out not only your savings but your dreams of an education abroad. There are often two different types of health insurance you can consider buying, international travel insurance and student insurance in the country where you will be going. An international travel insurance policy is usually purchased in your home country before you go abroad. It generally covers a wide variety of medical services and you are often given a list of doctors in the area where you will travel who may even speak your native language. The drawback might be that you may not get your money back immediately, in other words, you may have to pay all your medical expenses and then later submit your receipts to the insurance company. On the other hand, getting student health insurance in the country where you will study might allow you to only pay a certain percentage of the medical cost at the time of the service and thus you don't have to have sufficient cash to pay the entire bill at once. Whatever you decide, obtaining some form of health insurance is something you should consider before you go overseas. You shouldn't wait until you are sick with a

major medical bill to pay off.

Questions 33 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard

33. Why does the speaker advise the overseas students to buy health insurance?

34. What is the drawback of the students, buying international travel insurance?

35. What does the speaker say about students' getting health insurance in the country where they will study?

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Part III Listening Comprehension (35 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer, then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

- 11. A) Give his ankle a good rest.
B) Treat his injury immediately.
C) Continue his regular activities.
D) Be careful when climbing steps.
- 12. A) On a train.
B) On a plane.
C) In a theater.
D) In a restaurant.
- 13. A) A tragic accident.
B) A fad occasion.
C) Smith's unusual life story.
D) Smith's sleeping problem.
- 14. A) Review the details of all her lessons.
B) Compare notes with his classmates.
C) Talk with her about his learning problems.
D) Focus on the main points of her lectures.
- 15. A) The man blamed the woman for being careless.
B) The man misunderstood the woman's apology.
C) The woman offered to pay for the man's coffee.
D) The woman spilt coffee on the man's jacket.
- 16. A) Extremely tedious.
B) Hard to understand.
C) Lacking a good plot.
D) Not worth seeing twice.
- 17. A) Attending every lecture.

- B) Doing lots of homework.
 - C) Reading very extensively.
 - D) Using test-taking strategies.
18. A) The digital TV system will offer different programs.
- B) He is eager to see what the new system is like.
- C) He thinks it unrealistic to have 500 channels.
- D) The new TV system may not provide anything better.

Question 19 to 22 are based on the passage you have just heard.

19. A) A notice by the electricity board.
- B) Ads promoting electric appliances.
- C) The description of a thief in disguise.
- D) A new policy on pensioners' welfare.
20. A) Speaking with a proper accent.
- B) Wearing an official uniform.
- C) Making friends with them
- D) Showing them his ID.
21. A) To be on the alert when being followed.
- B) Not to leave senior citizens alone at home.
- C) Not to let anyone in without an appointment.
- D) To watch out for those from the electricity board.
22. A) She was robbed near the parking lot.
- B) All her money in the bank disappeared.
- C) The pension she had just drawn was stolen.
- D) She was knocked down in the post office.

Question 23 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

23. A) Marketing consultancy.
- B) Professional accountancy.
- C) Luxury hotel management.
- D) Business conference organization.
24. A) Having a good knowledge of its customs.
- B) Knowing some key people in tourism.
- C) Having been to the country before.
- D) Being able to speak Japanese.
25. A) It will bring her potential into full play.
- B) It will involve lots of train travel.
- C) It will enable her to improve her Chinese.
- D) It will give her more chances to visit Japan.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

Question 26 to 28 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 26. A) The lack of time.
- B) The quality of life.
- C) The frustrations at work.
- D) The pressure on working families.
- 27. A) They were just as busy as people of today.
- B) They saw the importance of collective efforts.
- C) They didn't complain as much as modern man.
- D) They lived a hard life by hunting and gathering.
- 28. A) To look for creative ideas of awarding employees.
- B) To explore strategies for lowering production costs.
- C) To seek new approaches to dealing with complaints.
- D) To find effective ways to give employees flexibility.

Question 29 to 31 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 29. A) Family violence.
- B) His children's efforts.
- C) Her father's disloyalty.
- D) His second wife's positive influence.
- 30. A) His advanced age.
- B) His children's efforts.
- C) His improved financial condition.
- D) His second wife's positive influence.
- 31. A) Love is blind.
- B) Love breeds love.
- C) Divorce often has disastrous consequences.
- D) Happiness is hard to find in blended families.

Question 32 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 32. A) It was located in a park.
- B) Its owner died of a heart attack.
- C) It went bankrupt all of sudden.
- D) Its potted plants were for lease only.
- 33. A) Planting some trees in the greenhouse.
- B) Writing a want ad to a local newspaper.

- C) Putting up a going out of business sign.
- D) Helping a customer select some purchases.
- 34. A) Opening an office in the new office park.
- B) Keeping better relations with her company.
- C) Developing fresh business opportunities.
- D) Building a big greenhouse of his own.
- 35. A) Owning the greenhouse one day.
- B) Securing a job at the office park.
- C) Cultivating more potted plants.
- D) Finding customers out of town.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, you can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

We're now witnessing the emergence of an advanced economy based on information and knowledge. Physical (36) _____, raw materials, and capital are no longer the key (37) _____ in the creation of wealth. Now, the (38) _____ raw material in our economy is knowledge. Tomorrow's wealth depends on the development and exchange of knowledge. And (39) _____ entering the workforce offer their knowledge, not their muscles. Knowledge workers get paid for their education and their ability to learn. Knowledge workers (40) _____ in mind work. They deal with symbols: words, (41) _____ and data.

What does all this mean for you? As a future knowledge worker, you can expect to be (42) _____, processing, as well as exchanging information. (43) _____, three out of four jobs involve some form of mind work, and that number will increase sharply in the future. Management and employees alike (44) _____.

In the new world of work, you can look forward to being in constant training (45) _____. You can also expect to be taking greater control of your career. Gone are the nine-five jobs. lifetime security, predictable promotions, and even the conventional workplace, as you are familiar with. (46) _____, and don't wait for

someone to "empower" you. You have to empower yourself.



Section A

11. M: Today's a bad day for me. I fell off a step and twisted my ankles.
W: Don't worry. Usually ankle injuries heal quickly if you stop regular activities for a while.
Q: What does the woman suggest the man do?
12. W: May I see your ticket, please? I think you are sitting in my seat.
M: Oh, you're right. My seat is in the balcony. I'm terribly sorry.
Q: Where does the conversation most probably take place?
13. W: Did you hear Jay Smith died in his sleep last night?
M: Yes, it's very sad. Please let everybody know that whoever wants to may attend the funeral.
Q: What are the speakers talking about?
14. M: Have you taken Professor Young's exam before? I'm kind of nervous.
W: Yes. Just concentrate on the important ideas she's talked about in the class, and ignore the details.
Q: How does the woman suggest the man prepare for Professor Young's exam?
15. W: I'm so sorry, sir. And you'll let me pay to have your jacket cleaned, won't you?
M: That's all right. It could happen to anyone. And I'm sure that coffee doesn't leave lasting marks on clothing.
Q: What can we infer from the conversation?
16. W: Have you seen the movie "The Departed"? The plot is so complicated that I really got lost.
M: Yeah. I felt the same. But after I saw it a second time, I could put all the pieces together.
Q: How did the two speakers find the movie?
17. M: I'm really surprised you got an A on the test. You didn't seem to have done a lot of reading.
W: Now you know why I never miss a lecture.
Q: What contributes to the woman's high score?
18. W: Have you heard about the new digital television system? It lets people get about five hundred channels.
M: Yeah, but I doubt that will have anything different from what we watch now.
Q: What does the man mean?

Conversation 1

W: Gosh, have you seen this, Richard?

M: See what?

W: In the paper, says there's a man going round pretending he is from the electricity board. He is been calling at people's homes, saying he's come to check that all their appliances are safe. Then he gets around them to make him a cup of tea, and while they are out of the room, he steals their money, handbag, whatever, and makes off with it.

M: But you know Jean, it's partly their own fault. They should never let anyone like that in unless you are expecting them.

W: It's all very well to say that, but someone comes to the door and says electricity or gas. And you automatically think they are ok. Especially if they flashed a card to you.

M: Does this man have an ID then?

W: Yes, that's just it. It seems he used to work for the electricity board at one time. According to the paper, the police are warning people especially pensioners not to admit anyone unless they have an appointment. It's a bit sad. One old lady told them, she's just been to the post office to draw her pension, when he called, she said he must follow her home. He stole the whole lot.

M: But, what does he look like. Surely they must have a description.

W: Oh, yes. They have. Let's see, in his 30s, tall, bushy dark hair, slight northern accent. Sounds a bit like you actually.

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19. What does the woman want the man to read in the newspaper?

20. How did the man mentioned in the newspaper try to win further trust from the victims?

21. What is the warning from the police?

22. What does the woman speaker tell us about the old lady?

Conversation 2

M: Miss Jones, could you tell me more about your first job with hotel marketing concepts?

W: Yes, certainly. I was a marketing consultant responsible for marketing ten UK hotels. They were all luxury hotels in the leisure sector, all of very high standard.

M: Which markets were you responsible for?

W: For Europe and Japan.

M: I see from your resume that you speak Japanese. Have you ever been to Japan?

W: Yes, I have. I spent a month in Japan in 2006. I met all the key people in the tourist industry, the big tour operators, and the tourist organizations. As I speak Japanese, I had a very big advantage.

M: Yes, of course. Have you had any contact with Japan, in your present job?

W: Yes, I've had a lot. Cruises have become very popular with the Japanese both for holidays and for business conferences. In fact, the market for all types of luxury holidays for the Japanese has increased a lot recently.

M: Really? I'm interested to hear more about that. But first tell me, have ever traveled on a luxury train, the Orienting Express for example.

W: No, I haven't. But I've traveled on the Glacier Express to Switzerland, and I traveled across China by train about 8 years ago. I love train travel. That's why I am very interested in this job.

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

23. What did the woman do in her first job?

24. What gave the woman an advantage during her business trip in Japan?

25. Why is the woman applying for the new job?

Section B

Passage 1

I think a lot about time and not just because it's the name of the news organization I work for. Like most working people, I find time or the lack of it, are never ending frustration and an unwinnable battle. My every day is a race against the clock that I never ever seem to win. This is hardly a lonesome complaint, according to the families and work institutes, national study of the changing work force, 55% of the employees say they don't have enough time for themselves, 63% don't have enough time for their spouses or partners, and 67% don't have enough time for their children. It's also not a new complaint. I bet our ancestors returned home from hunting wild animals and gathering nuts, and complained about how little time they had to paint battle scenes on their cave walls. The difference is that the boss of the animal hunting and the head of nut gathering probably told them to "Shut up!" or "No survival for you!" Today's workers are still demanding control over their time, the difference is: today's bosses are listening. I've been reading a report issued today called When Work Works, produced jointly by 3 organizations. They set out to find and award the employers who employ the most creative and most effective ways to give their workers flexibility. I found this report worth reading and suggest every boss should read it for ideas.

Questions 26 to 28 are based on the passage you have just heard.

26. What is the speaker complaining about?

27. What does the speaker say about our ancestors?

28. Why does the speaker suggest all bosses read the report by the 3 organizations?

Passage 2

Loving a child is a circular business. The more you give, the more you get. The more you want to give, Penelope Leach once said. What she said proves to be true of my blended family. I was born in 1931. As the youngest of six children,

I learn to share my parents' love. Raising 6 children during the difficult times of the Great Depression took its toll on my parents' relationship and resulted in their divorce when I was 18 years old. Daddy never had very close relationships with his children and drifted even farther away from us after the divorce. Several years later, a wonderful woman came into his life, and they were married. She had two sons. One of them is still at home. Under her influence we became a blended family and a good relationship developed between the two families. She always treated us as if we were her own children. It was because of our other mother, daddy's second wife, that he became closer to his own children. They shared over 25 years together before our father passed away. At the time of his death, the question came up of my mother, daddy's first wife, attending his funeral. I will never forget the unconditional love shown by my stepmother, when I asked her if she would object to mother attending daddy's funeral. Without giving it a second thought, she immediately replied, "Of course not, honey, she is the mother of my children."

Questions 29 to 31 are based on the passage you have just heard.

29. According to the speaker, what contributed to her parents' divorce?

30. What brought the father closer to his children?

31. What message does the speaker want to convey in this talk?

Passage 3

In February last year, my wife lost her job. Just as suddenly, the owner of the greenhouse where I worked as manager died of a heart attack. His family announced that they were going to close the business because no one in the family wanted to run it. Things looked pretty gloomy. My wife and I read the want-ads each day. Then one morning, as I was hanging out "Going out of Business" sign at the greenhouse, the door opened and in walked a customer. She was an office manager whose company has just moved into the new office park on the edge of town. She was looking for part of plants to place in the reception areas and offices. "I don't know anything about plants," she said. "I'm sure in a few weeks they'll all be dead." Why was I helping her select her purchases? My mind was racing. Perhaps as many as a dozen firms have recently opened offices in the new office park, and there were several hundred more acres with construction under way. That afternoon, I drove out to the office park. By six o'clock that evening I had signed contracts with seven companies to rent plants from me and pay me a fee to maintain them. Within a week, I had worked out an agreement to lease the greenhouse from the owner's family. Business is now increasing rapidly. And one day, we hope to be the proud owners of the greenhouse.

Questions 32 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

32. What do we learn about the greenhouse?

33. What was the speaker doing when the customer walked in one morning?

34. What did the speaker think of when serving the office manager?

35. What was the speaker's hope for the future?

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Part III Listening Comprehension (35 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer, then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

- 11. A) Only true friendship can last long.
- B) Letter writing is going out of style.
- C) She keeps in regular touch with her classmates.
- D) She has lost contact with most of her old friends.
- 12. A) A painter.
- B) A mechanic.
- C) A porter.
- D) A carpenter.
- 13. A) Look for a place near her office.
- B) Find a new job down the street.
- C) Make inquiries elsewhere.
- D) Rent the \$600 apartment.
- 14. A) He prefers to wear jeans with a larger waist.
- B) He has been extremely busy recently.
- C) He has gained some weight lately.
- D) He enjoyed going shopping with Jane yesterday.
- 15. A) The woman possesses a natural for art.
- B) Women have a better artistic taste than men.
- C) He isn't good at abstract thinking.
- D) He doesn't like abstract paintings.
- 16. A) She couldn't have left her notebook in the library.
- B) She may have put her notebook amid the journals.
- C) She should have made careful notes while doing reading.
- D) She shouldn't have read his notes without his knowing it.
- 17. A) She wants to get some sleep.

- B) She needs time to write a paper.
 - C) She has a literature class to attend.
 - D) She is troubled by her sleep problem
18. A) He is confident he will get the job.
- B) His chance of getting the job is slim.
 - C) It isn't easy to find a qualified sales manager.
 - D) The interview didn't go as well as he expected.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19. A) He can manage his time more flexibly.
- B) He can renew contact with his old friends.
 - C) He can concentrate on his own projects.
 - D) He can learn to do administrative work.
20. A) Reading its ads in the newspapers.
- B) Calling its personnel department.
 - C) Contacting its manager.
 - D) Searching its website.
21. A) To cut down its production expenses.
- B) To solve the problem of staff shortage.
 - C) To improve its administrative efficiency.
 - D) To utilize its retired employees' resources.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

22. A) Buy a tractor.
- B) Fix a house.
 - C) See a piece of property.
 - D) Sign a business contract.
23. A) It is only forty miles from where they live.
- B) It is a small one with a two-bedroom house.
 - C) It was a large garden with fresh vegetables.
 - D) It has a large garden with fresh vegetables.
24. A) Growing potatoes will involve less labor.
- B) Its soil may not be very suitable for corn.
 - C) It may not be big enough for raising corn.
 - D) Raising potatoes will be more profitable.
25. A) Finances.
- B) Equipment.
 - C) Labor.
 - D) Profits.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 26 to 29 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 26. A) To introduce the chief of the city's police force.
- B) To comment on a talk by a distinguished guest.
- C) To address the issue of community security.
- D) To explain the functions of the city council.
- 27. A) He has distinguished himself in city management.
- B) He is head of the International Police Force.
- C) He completed his higher education abroad.
- D) He holds a master's degree in criminology.
- 28. A) To coordinate work among police departments.
- B) To get police officers closer to the local people.
- C) To help the residents in times of emergency.
- D) To enable the police to take prompt action.
- 29. A) Popular.
- B) Discouraging.
- C) Effective.
- D) Controversial.

Questions 30 to 32 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 30. A) People differ greatly in their ability to communicate.
- B) There are numerous languages in existence.
- C) Most public languages are inherently vague.
- D) Big gaps exist between private and public languages.
- 31. A) It is a sign of human intelligence.
- B) It improves with constant practice.
- C) It is something we are born with.
- D) It varies from person to person.
- 32. A) How private languages are developed.
- B) How different languages are related.
- C) How people create their languages.
- D) How children learn to use language.

Questions 33 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 33. A) She was a tailor.
- B) She was an engineer.

- C) She was an educator.
- D) She was a public speaker.
- 34. A) Basing them on science-fiction movies.
- B) Including interesting examples in them.
- C) Adjusting them to different audiences.
- D) Focusing on the latest progress in space science.
- 35. A) Whether spacemen carry weapons.
- B) How spacesuits protect spacemen.
- C) How NASA trains its spacemen.
- D) What spacemen eat and drink.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, you can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

Crime is increasing worldwide. There is every reason to believe the (36) _____ will continue through the next few decades.

Crime rates have always been high in multicultural, industrialized societies such as the United States, but a new (37) _____ has appeared on the world (38) _____ rapidly rising crime rates in nations that previously reported few (39) _____. Street crimes such as robbery, rape, (40) _____ and auto theft are clearly rising (41) _____ in eastern European countries such as Hungary and in western European nations such as the United Kingdom.

What is driving this crime (42) _____? There are no simple answers. Still, there are certain conditions (43) _____ with rising crime increasing heterogeneity(异质性) of populations, greater cultural pluralism, higher immigration, democratization of government, (44) _____.

These conditions are increasingly observable around the world. For instance, cultures that were previously isolated and homogeneous(同质性), such as Japan, Denmark and Greece (45) _____.

Multiculturalism can be a rewarding, enriching experience, but it can also

lead to a clash of values. Heterogeneity in societies will be the rule in the twenty-first century, and (46)



Section A

11. M: I just received an E-mail from one of my former classmates. I was surprised, I hadn't heard from him for ages.

W: Well, I've been out of touch with most of my old friends, only one or two still drop me a line occasionally.

Q: What does the woman mean?

12. M: If you can make up your mind about the color, I can start on the outside of your house early next week.

W: Well, right now I think I want white for the window frames and yellow for the walls, but I'll let you know tomorrow.

Q: Who is the woman talking to?

13. W: Excuse me, do you have any apartments available for under 500 dollars a month? I need to move in next week when my new job starts.

M: The only vacant one I have is 600 dollars, have you inquired at the apartment complex down the street.

Q: What does the man suggest the woman do?

14. W: You bought a pair of jeans yesterday, didn't you? What are they like?

M: Oh, they are pretty much like my other ones, except with a larger waist. I guess I haven't spent much time exercising lately.

Q: What can we infer from the conversation about the man?

15. W: I really like those abstract paintings we saw yesterday. What do you think?

M: I guess it's something I haven't acquired a taste for yet.

Q: What does the man imply?

16. W: You haven't seen a blue notebook, have you? I hope I didn't leave it in the reading room.

M: Did you check that pile of journals you've borrowed from the library the other day?

Q: What is the man trying to say to the woman?

17. M: How about joining me for a cup of coffee?

W: I'd love to, but I'm exhausted. I was up till 3 this morning, writing a paper for my literature class.

Q: Why does the woman decline the man's invitation?

18. W: You had a job interview yesterday, didn't you? How did it go?

M: Not too bad, I guess. There were about 20 candidates competing for the

sales manager's job. And finally it was down to three of us, but the other two seemed better qualified.

Q: What does the man imply?

Conversation 1

W: Simon, how does it feel to be retired?

M: Well, not so bad.

W: How have you been spending your time?

M: I have been spending more time with my family. I've also travelled a bit, you know, off season when everywhere is less crowded and hotels cost less.

W: Great.

M: You know I haven't stopped work completely.

W: Yes, could you tell us more about this?

M: I'm on a scheme that's called phased retirement; I had a six-month break from work, after that I could apply for project work with the company I used to work for.

W: How does the scheme work?

M: Well, it's a trial at the moment. Instead of hiring temporary stuff, the company advertises posts on its website that retired employees like myself can access.

W: What sort of works advertised?

M: Well, all sorts of things, really. Administrative work and more specialized work, the sort of thing I can do. Some of the projects can last five or six months, and others can just be a couple of days. I can decide more or less when to work. So I can manage my own time.

W: I can see it's good for you. What is your company get out of this?

M: Well, I still have all my old contacts at work, so I know who to contact to get something done. The company gets flexibility, too. Once the job's over, that's it. I'm not on their books any more.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19. Why does Simon find his retired life enjoyable?

20. How does Simon get to know about the company's available posts?

21. Why does the company adopt the phased retirement scheme?

Conversation 2

W: Oh, where are we going?

M: I want to show you something.

W: I know, but what is it?

M: A farm. It's just down this road. It's a small place, but at least it would be our own.

W: A farm? How can we afford to buy a farm?

M: It isn't very large, only 40 acres. We wouldn't have to pay very much right now.

W: Is there a house on the place?

M: A small one, two bedrooms, but it needs to be fixed up a little. I can do the job myself.

W: OK. Is there enough space for a kitchen garden?

M: There is about half an acre around the house. That's plenty of space.

W: Then we can grow our own fresh vegetables. And maybe keep a few chickens, couldn't we?

M: Yes, and we can probably grow a lot of our own food.

W: What are you thinking about growing, if we do take this place?

M: Well, it really isn't big enough for corn. I thought we might try to raise a crop of potatoes.

W: Potatoes? There are a lot of work.

M: We are used to hard work, aren't we?

W: Yes, we are, but the money. Do we have enough to get started? It seems like a dream.

M: I think we've saved enough. We can pay a little on the farm and maybe put a few dollars down on the tractor, too.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

22. What are the speakers going to do at the time of the conversation?

23. What does the man say about the farm?

24. Why does the man intend to grow potatoes rather than corn on the farm?

25. What is the woman's greatest concern about the man's plan?

Section B

Passage 1

Members of the city council and distinguished guests, it is my privilege to introduce to you today Mr. Robert Washington, chief of our city's police force. He will address us on the subject of the Community Policing Program. Most of you know that Mr. Washington has a distinguished record as head of our police force for more than ten years. However, you may not know that he also holds a master's degree in criminology and studied abroad for a year with the international police force which deals with crimes around the world. Mr. Washington first introduced the Community Policing Program 8 years ago. The idea behind the program is to get the police officers out of their cars and into our neighborhoods where they can talk directly to merchants and residents about the real dynamics of our city. These officers do more than make arrests. They try to find ways to help solve the problems that contribute to crime in the first place. Often that means hooking people up with services offered by other city agencies, such as schools, hospitals, housing, drug treatment centers. And the program seems to be working: crime is down and our citizens report that they feel more secure. Today Mr. Washington is going to tell us more about this program. Now let's welcome Mr. Robert Washington.

Questions 26 to 29 are based on the passage you have just heard.

26. What is the purpose of the speaker's remarks?
27. What does the speaker say about Mr. Robert Washington?
28. What is the idea behind the Community Policing Program?
29. How has the Community Policing Program turned out to be?

Passage 2

There are between 3000 and 6000 public languages in the world, and we must add approximately 6 billion private languages since each one of us necessarily has one. Considering these facts, the possibilities for breakdowns in communication seem infinite in number. However, we do communicate successfully from time to time. And we do learn to speak languages. But learning to speak languages seems to be a very mysterious process. For a long time, people thought that we learned a language only by imitation and association. For example, a baby touches a hot pot and starts to cry. The mother says, "Hot, hot!" And the baby, when it stops crying, imitates the mother and says, "Hot, hot!" However, Noam Chomsky, a famous expert in language, pointed out that although children do learn some words by imitation and association, they also combine words to make meaningful sentences in ways that are unique, unlearned and creative. Because young children can make sentences they have never heard before, Chomsky suggested that human infants are born with the ability to learn language. Chomsky meant that underneath all the differences between public and private languages, there is a universal language mechanism that makes it possible for us, as infants, to learn any language in the world. This theory explains the potential that human infants have for learning language. But it does not really explain how children come to use language in particular ways.

Questions 30 to 32 are based on the passage you have just heard.

30. Why does the speaker say there are great possibilities for communication breakdowns?
31. What is Chomsky's point on the ability to learn a language?
32. What does Chomsky's theory fail to explain according to the speaker?

Passage 3

When US spacewoman Joan Higginbotham is not flying and working in space, she might be found somewhere on earth giving a speech. Higginbotham, who grew up in Chicago and became an engineer before joining NASA, that is the National Air and Space Administration, gives about a dozen speeches a year. Each speech is different because she tailors her remarks to each audience. Through interviews and E-mails, she finds out in advance her listeners educational level and what information they want to know. On the subject of space walks, for example, audiences vary in their interests and how much complexity they can comprehend. To elementary school children, Higginbotham may discuss a problem that many kids want to know about. "How do spacemen in a spacesuit eat, drink, and go to the bathroom?" Her

answer is "the spacesuit is really a small spacecraft with room for food and water-containers, and a waste collection system." To a high school audience, she might satisfy a curiosity that often arises in her pre-speech interviews with students who obviously have seen many science fiction movies. "Do spacemen carry weapons in case they encounter enemies in space?" Her answer is "No". To scientists, she might provide technical details on such topics as the design of spacesuits that protects spacemen from the deadly temperature extremes of space. Just as elaborate preparation is required for success in space, Higginbotham says that it's important for speakers to learn as much as possible about their listeners before a speech because every audience is different.

Questions 33 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

33. What did Joan Higginbotham do before joining in NASA?
34. How does Higginbotham prepare her speech on space walks?
35. What does the high school audience want to know about space travel?

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Part III Listening Comprehension (35 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer, then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

- 11. A) She expected more people at her party.
B) She enjoys entertaining small children.
C) She threw a surprise party for her friend
D) She has always enjoyed great popularity.
- 12. A) They are not used to living in a cold place.
B) They feel lucky to live in Florida.
C) They are going to have a holiday.
D) They have not booked their air tickets yet.
- 13. A) He was pleased to get the medal.
B) He was very courageous.
C) He used to be a firefighter.
D) He was accused of causing a fire.
- 14. A) Make a profitable investment.
B) Buy a new washing machine.
C) Get parts for the machine from Japan.
D) Have the old washing machine fixed.
- 15. A) He is pleased with his exciting new job.
B) He finds the huge workload unbearable.
C) He finds his office much too big for him.
D) He is not so excited about his new position.
- 16. A) The woman is going to hold a big party tomorrow.
B) The man has no idea what the right thing to do is.
C) The woman doesn't know how to get to the party.
D) The man offers to drive the woman to the party.
- 17. A) Drawing up a business plan.

- B) Discussing a term paper.
 - C) Finalizing a contract.
 - D) Reviewing a co-authored article.
18. A) She ordered some paper.
B) She had the printer repaired.
C) She chatted online with a friend.
D) She filled in an application form.

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19. A) His health is getting worse.
B) He can no longer work at sea.
C) His past life upsets him a good deal.
D) He has not got the expected pension.
20. A) She passed away years ago.
B) She used to work as a model.
C) She has been working at a clinic.
D) She has been seriously ill for years.
21. A) She has made lots of money as a doctor.
B) She is going to take care of her old dad.
C) She has never got on with her father.
D) She is kind and generous by nature.
22. A) He dines out with his wife every weekend.
B) He is excellent but looks bad-tempered.
C) He does not care about his appearance.
D) He is not quite popular with his patients.

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

23. A) The man has sent the order to the woman by mistake.
B) Some of the telephone systems don't work properly.
C) Some of the packs do not contain any manuals.
D) The quality of the goods is not up to the standard.
24. A) Send a service engineer to do the repairs.
B) Consult her boss about the best solution.
C) Pass the man's order to the right person.
D) The quality of the goods is not up to the standard.
25. A) Ideal.
B) Temporary.
C) Partial.
D) Creative.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 26 to 28 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 26. A) It is entertaining.
- B) It is a costly hobby.
- C) It takes lots of time.
- D) It requires training.
- 27. A) They can harm nearby plants.
- B) They may catch some disease.
- C) They fight each other for food.
- D) They may pollute the environment.
- 28. A) Place the food on warmer spots.
- B) Use prepared feed mixtures only.
- C) Avoid using any contaminated food.
- D) Continue the feeding till it gets warm.

Questions 29 to 31 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 29. A) He will betray even his best friends.
- B) He is able to make up good excuses.
- C) He will lie whenever he wants.
- D) He tries to achieve his goal at any cost.
- 30. A) She made him apologize.
- B) She readily forgave him.
- C) She broke up with him.
- D) She refused to answer his calls.
- 31. A) Buy her a new set of tires.
- B) Help clean her apartment.
- C) Lend her his batteries.
- D) Move furniture for her.

Questions 32 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 32. A) The atmosphere they live in is rather unreal.
- B) Their parents put too much pressure on them.
- C) It's hard for them to get along with other kids.
- D) They have to live in the shadow of their parents.
- 33. A) He always boasts about his rich father.
- B) He will grow up to be good for nothing.

- C) He has too much to know the value of things.
- D) He is too young to manage his inherited property.
- 34. A) She wants Amanda to get professional care.
- B) She has no experience in raising children.
- C) She wants to show off her wealth.
- D) She has no time to do it herself.
- 35. A) The lifestyle depicted in Hollywood movies.
- B) The worship of money, beauty and pleasure.
- C) The attention the media focuses on them.
- D) The pursuing of perfection in performance.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, you can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

Around 120 years ago, Ebbinghaus began his study of memory. He (36) _____ on studying how quickly the human mind can remember (37) _____. One result of his research is known as the total time hypothesis(□□), which simply means the amount you learn (38) _____ on the time you spend trying to learn it. This can be taken as our first rule of learning.

Although it is usually true that studying for four hours is better than studying for one, there is still the question of how we should use the four hours. For example, is it better to study for four hours (39) _____ or to study for one hour a day for four days in a (40) _____? The answer, as you may have (41) _____, is that it is better to spread out the study times. This (42) _____, through which we can learn more (43) _____ by dividing our practice time, is known as the distribution of practice effect. Thus, (44) _____.

But we're not finished yet. We haven't considered how we should study over very short periods of time. (45) _____. Should you look at the same word in rapid succession, or look at the word and then have some delay before you look at it again? (46) _____.



Section A

11. W: There were more than a hundred people at Kate's birthday party. How come she's got so many friends?

M: It's really no surprise. You know she was popular even when she was a child

Q: What does the man imply about Kate?

12. M: They say there'll be a snow-storm tonight, and the cold weather will last quite a few days.

W: Oh! We're so lucky, we'll be getting away for a while, and having a holiday in Florida. But let's call right now to confirm our flight.

Q: What do we learn about the two speakers?

13. W: Tony was awarded a medal for rescuing several families from the forest fire.

M: I really admire his courage.

Q: What do we learn about Tony from the conversation?

14. M: My washing machine is more than fifteen years old and it has worked just fine until last night.

W: You'll never be able to get parts for it, even from Japan. So it might be time to invest a more recent model.

Q: What does the woman suggest the man do?

15. W: I heard about your promotion, you must be thrilled.

M: Not really, the new office is huge, but the word load has doubled.

Q: What do we learn about the man from the conversation?

16. W: I can't decide what to do about the party tomorrow.

M: You don't have to go if you don't want to, but I'll be glad to give you a ride if you do.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

17. M: Now if you have any questions about the contract. I'll be happy to answer them.

W: Nothing comes to mind right now, but I'd like to go over all the articles of the contract once more before signing it.

Q: What are the speakers doing right now?

18. M: We are out of paper for the printer. Can you please order some?

W: I completed the order form online yesterday and it will be here by noon. I'll let you know when it comes in.

Q: What did the woman do?

Conversation 1

W: Bob, do you know who I saw the other day? Old Jake, looking terribly depressed. Did he get pensioned off at last?

M: Yes. They made him retire after 50 years at sea. He is pretty upset about it, but what can you do? He really is pasted.

W: He is all alone, isn't he?

M: Yes, his wife has been dead for years. They had one daughter, Doris. But she went off to town as soon as she left school. And he hasn't heard from her since. I hear she is making good money as a model.

W: Maybe someone could get in touch with her. Get her to come back for a while to help?

M: I don't suppose she come. She never got on with her father. He is bit of a tough character and she is rather selfish. Oh, I expect old Jake will get by. He is healthy at least, comes into a clinic for a check regularly.

W: Are you his doctor?

M: No, my partner doctor Johnson is.

W: That bad-tempered old thing?

M: Oh, he isn't bad-tempered. He just looks it. He is an excellent doctor, taught me a lot, and he has a very nice family. His wife invites me over there to supper every week. Very pleasant.

W: Yes. I teach their daughter Pen at school. She is a bit careless and lazy about her school work, but a bright little thing and very popular with her age group.

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the conversation you've just heard.

19. Why does old Jake look terribly depressed?

20. What do we learn about Jake's wife?

21. What does the man say about Jake's daughter?

22. What does the man say about Jake's doctor?

Conversation 2

W: Hello, Mr. Summerfield. How are you today?

M: Very well. Thank you, Ms. Green.

W: What can I do for you?

M: Well, unfortunately, there is a problem with the order we received from you yesterday. It seems we haven't seen the right quantity of manuals to support the telephone system.

W: Oh, dear, that's bad news. I'm very sorry to hear that, and you don't know how many packs are without manuals?

M: No, because we haven't opened every pack. But in several of those that have been opened there are none, no manuals.

W: I'm very sorry about this inconvenience, Mr. Summerfield. We'll send out the manuals this afternoon by express mail entirely at our cost, and the manuals should arrive tomorrow or the day after at the latest.

M: All of them, right?

W: Yes. It maybe that some have them already, but we cannot be sure. So the best thing is to send out the manual for every pack.

M: Yes. Yes, I see. That would be great.

W: Please accept our apologies for this mix-up. I assure you we will do everything possible to find out why the mistake happened.

M: Right. Thanks for your swift action.

W: Not at all. Thank you and goodbye for now. Do call if there is anything else?

M: All right. Thank you. Goodbye, Ms. Green.

W: Goodbye.

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the conversation you've just heard.

23. What problems are the speakers discussing?

24. What does the woman promise to do?

25. What does the man think of the solution?

Section B

Passage 1

Attracting and feeding wild birds are entertaining activities that have long been enjoyed by people all over the world. Feeding birds has become so popular that prepared feed mixtures are readily available. We feed birds for many reasons. Many pleasant hours can come from watching birds. A hobby often develops into a serious study of their habits. Accurate identification of birds is usually the first goal. But observations that an amateur bird-watcher can make are really limitless. There is, however, responsibility associated with bird feeding, including a disease hazard. Attracting numbers of birds continually to the same spot can be harmful to them, particularly species that pick food from the ground contaminated by the droppings of other birds. In winter feeding efforts are most satisfying to people and are of greatest benefit to birds. During this time when fewer natural foods are available and air temperatures are lower, extra feeding can keep a bird warm and well. Once begun, feeding should never stop during these lean months. If you start a local increase of birds, be prepared to do what may be required to eliminate hazards to those you want to befriend. A constant supply of food should be given until the cold is over and spring has come. If feeding is stopped during severe weather, birds used to relying upon the feeders must starve.

Questions 26 to 28 are based on the passage you've just heard.

26. What does the speaker say about bird watching?

27. What does the speaker say about birds fed continually on the same spot?

28. What does the speaker suggest we do in feeding birds in winter?

Passage 2

My friend Leo makes up weak and poor excuses whenever there is something he doesn't want to do. Just two weeks ago, he was at my house when he decided he didn't want to go into work. He called his boss and said he had to get a new set of tires put on his truck. Then he sat down and watched TV with me. Not only had he lied but his excuse wasn't a very convincing one. Another time, he cancelled a date with his girlfriend at the last minute telling her he had to get a new battery for his truck. She was angry and refused to go out

with him again until he apologized. Last weekend, Leo offered the poorest excuse yet. He'd promised he'd help me move some furniture, from my parents' house to my new apartment. He was supposed to bring his truck over about 8 o'clock Saturday morning. I waited, and then called and left a message on his machine. About 11:30, he called and said he was sorry but he'd been getting a new set of tires put on his truck. I guess he'd forgotten he used the same excuse when he called his boss from my house. I think I need a new set of friends. I'm beginning to get tired of Leo's excuses.

Questions 29 to 31 are based on the passage you've just heard.

29. What does the speaker tell us about her friend Leo?

30. What did his girlfriend do when Leo canceled a date with her at the last minute?

31. What favor did the speaker ask Leo to do last weekend?

Passage 3

In Hollywood, everybody wants to be rich, famous and beautiful. Nobody wants to be old, unknown and poor. For Hollywood kids, life can be difficult because they grow up such an unreal atmosphere. Their parents are ambitious and the children are part of the parents' ambitions. Parents pay for wasteful grand parties, expensive cars and designer clothes. When every dream can come true, kids don't learn the value of anything because they have everything. A thirteen-year-old boy, Trent Maguire, has a driver, credit cards and unlimited cash to do what he wants when he wants to. "One day, I'll earn more than my dad!" he boasts. Parents buy care and attention for their children because they have no time to give it themselves. Amender's mother employs a personal trainer, a bodyguard, a singing coach and a councilor to look after all her fifteen-year-old daughter's needs. Often, there is no parent at home most days, so children decide whether to make their own meals or go out to restaurants, when to watch television or do homework. They organize their social life. They play no childhood games. They become adults before they're ready. Hollywood has always been the city of dreams. The kids there live unreal lives where money, beauty and pleasure are the only gods. Will children around the world soon start to think the same? Or do they already?

Questions 32 to 35 are based on the passage you've just heard.

32. Why is life said to be difficult for Hollywood kids?

33. What does the speaker say about Trent Maguire, a thirteen-year-old boy?

34. Why does Amender's mother employ other people to look after her needs?

35. What will probably have negative effects on the lives of Hollywood kids?

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Part III Listening Comprehension (35 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which the best answer is. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

- 11. A) Get some small change.
B) Find a shopping center.
C) Cash a check at a bank.
D) Find a parking meter.
- 12. A) Shopping with his son.
B) Buying a gift for a child.
C) Promoting a new product.
D) Bargaining with a salesgirl.
- 13. A) Taking photographs.
B) Enhancing images.
C) Mending cameras.
D) Painting pictures.
- 14. A) He moved to Baltimore when he was young.
B) He can provide little useful information.
C) He will show the woman around Baltimore.
D) He will ask someone else to help the woman.
- 15. A) He is rather disappointed.
B) He is highly ambitious.
C) He can't face up to the situation.
D) He knows his own limitation.
- 16. A) She must have paid a lot.
B) She is known to have a terrific figure.
C) Her gym exercise has yielded good results.
D) Her effort to keep fit is really praiseworthy.
- 17. A) Female students are unfit for studying physics.

- B) He can serve as the woman's tutor.
 - C) Physics is an important course at school.
 - D) The professor's suggestion is constructive.
18. A) Indifferent.
- B) Doubtful.
 - C) Pleased.
 - D) Surprised.

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19. A) He prefers the smaller evening classes.
- B) He has signed up for a day course.
 - C) He has to work during the day.
 - D) He finds the evening course cheaper.
20. A) Learn a computer language.
- B) Learn data processing.
 - C) Buy some computer software.
 - D) Buy a few coursebooks.
21. A) Thursday evening, from 7:00 to 9:45.
- B) From September 1 to New Year's eve.
 - C) Every Monday, lasting for 12 weeks.
 - D) Three hours a week, 45 hours in total.
22. A) What to bring for registration.
- B) Where to attend the class.
 - C) How he can get to Frost Hall.
 - D) Whether he can use a check.

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

23. A) A training coach.
- B) A trading adviser.
 - C) A professional manager.
 - D) A financial trader.
24. A) He can save on living expenses.
- B) He considers cooking creative.
 - C) He can enjoy healthier food.
 - D) He thinks take-away is tasteless.
25. A) It is something inevitable.
- B) It is frustrating sometimes.
 - C) It takes patience to manage.
 - D) It can be a good thing.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 26 to 28 are based on the passage you have just heard.

26. A) There were no planets without moons.
B) There was no air or water on Jupiter.
C) Life was not possible in outer space.
D) The mystery of life could not be resolved.
27. A) It has a number of active volcanoes.
B) It has an atmosphere like the earth's.
C) It has a large ocean under its surface.
D) It has deep caves several miles long.
28. A) Light is not an essential element to it.
B) Life can form in very hot temperatures.
C) Every form of life undergoes evolution.
D) Oxygen is not needed for some life forms.

Questions 29 to 31 are based on the passage you have just heard.

29. A) Whether they should take the child home.
B) What Dr. Mayer's instructions exactly were.
C) Who should take care of the child at home.
D) When the child would completely recover.
30. A) She encourages them to ask questions when in doubt.
B) She makes them write down all her instructions.
C) She has them act out what they are to do at home.
D) She asks them to repeat what they are supposed to do.
31. A) It lacks the stability of the printed word.
B) It contains many grammatical errors.
C) It is heavily dependent on the context.
D) It facilitates interpretation.

Questions 32 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

32. A) Job security.
B) Good labour relations.
C) Challenging work.
D) Attractive wages and benefits.
33. A) Many tedious jobs continue to be done manually.
B) More and more unskilled workers will lose jobs.

C) Computers will change the nature of many jobs.

D) Boring jobs will gradually be made enjoyable.

34. A) Offer them chances of promotion.

B) Improve their working conditions.

C) Encourage them to compete with each other.

D) Give them responsibilities as part of a team.

35. A) They will not bring real benefits to the staff.

B) They concern a small number of people only.

C) They are arbitrarily set by the administrators.

D) They are beyond the control of ordinary workers.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, you can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

In the humanities, authors write to inform you in many ways. These methods can be (36) _____ into three types of informational writing: factual, descriptive, and process.

Factual writing provides (37) _____ information on an author, composer, or artist or on a type of music, literature, or art. Examples of factual writing include notes on a book jacket or (38) _____ cover and longer pieces, such as an article describing a style of music which you might read in a music (39) _____ course. This kind of writing provides a (40) _____ for your study of the humanities.

As its name (41) _____, descriptive writing simply describes, or provides an (42) _____ of, a piece of music, art, or literature. For example, descriptive writing might list the colors an artist used in a painting or the (43) _____ a composer included in a musical composition, so as to make pictures or sounds in the reader's mind by calling up specific details of the work. (44) _____.

Process writing explains a series of actions that bring about a result. (45) _____. This kind of writing is often found in art, where understanding how an art has created a certain effect is important. (46) _____.



Section A

11. M: Excuse me. Do you have change for a ten-dollar note? I need to pay the parking meter.

W: I'm sorry, but I think you can get it through the money changer in the shopping center across the street.

Q: What is the man trying to do?

12. M: Can you recommend something that a school boy of 7 or 8 will really like?

W: I'd suggest this toy train, sir. It's an excellent brand. Very popular all over the world these days.

Q: What is the man doing?

13. W: Do you let people know when you're taking pictures of them?

M: I try not to. You know any picture of a person who poses for the camera would look dull and unnatural.

Q: What are the speakers talking about?

14. W: I need to talk to someone who knows Baltimore well. I'm told you lived there.

M: Oh, but I was really young at the time

Q: What does the man mean?

15. W: Aren't you disappointed that you didn't get the promotion?

M: Maybe a little, but I know I need more experience before I'm ready for that kind of responsibility.

Q: What do we learn about the man from this conversation?

16. W: I've been working out the gym since January. I was a bit out of shape.

M: You look terrific. It seems that your effort has paid off.

Q: What does the man imply about the woman?

17. W: Professor Clark suggested I get a tutor for advanced physics.

M: Well, that might help. Advanced physics is a pretty difficult course.

Q: What does the man mean?

18. W: Bill, have you heard the latest news? It appears we two won't be laid off after all.

M: Oh, I'm somewhat tired of working here. I've been wondering whether I should resign. Anyway, the news seems to be good for you.

Q: How does the man feel about the news?

Conversation 1

W: Hello, Parkson College. May I help you?

M: Yes. I'm looking for information on courses in computer programming. I would need it for the fall semester.

W: Do you want a day or evening course?

M: Well, it would have to be an evening course since I work during the day.

W: Aha. Have you taken any courses in data processing?

M: No.

W: Oh! Well, data processing is a course you have to take before you can take computer programming.

M: Oh, I see. Well, when is it given? I hope it is not on Thursdays.

W: Well, there's a class that meets on Monday evenings at 7.

M: Just once a week?

W: Yes. But that's almost 3 hours from 7 to 9:45.

M: Oh! Well, that's alright. I could manage that. How many weeks does the course last?

W: Mm, let me see. 12 weeks. You start the first week in September, and finish, oh, just before Christmas. December 21st.

M: And how much is the course?

W: That's 300 dollars including the necessary computer time.

M: Ah-hum. Okay. Eh, where do I go to register?

W: Registration is on the second and third of September between 6 and 9 in Frost Hall.

M: Is that the round building behind the parking lot?

W: Yes, that's the one.

M: Oh, I know how to get there. Is there anything that I should bring with me?

W: No, just your checkbook.

M: Well, thank you very much.

W: You're very welcome. Bye!

M: Bye!

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the conversation you've just heard.

19. Why does the man choose to take an evening course?
20. What does the man have to do before taking the course of computer programming?
21. What do we learn about the schedule of the evening course?
22. What does the man want to know at the end of the conversation?

Conversation 2

W: So, why exactly does your job have a reputation for being stressful?

M: Stress is generally driven by the feeling of being out of control of a situation and the feeling of a situation controlling you. Trading in financial markets combines both.

W: How do you relax in the evening?

M: I very rarely do anything work-related so it's easy to escape the markets. I generally go to the gym or go for a run, especially if I've had a bad day. I always cook a meal rather than have a take-away. To do something my brain would regard as creative.

W: Do you think what you do for relaxation is an effective way to beat stress?

M: I don't think there is a specific rule about how to beat stress. I generally

find out what I do is effective for me.

W: Would you consider changing your job because of the high stress factor?

M: I have considered leaving my job due to stress-related factors. However, I do think that an element of stress is a good thing, and if used the right way, it can actually be a positive thing.

W: What do you enjoy about the stressful aspects of your job?

M: Having said all that, I do actually enjoy an element of uncertainty. I enjoy a mental challenge. Trading generates a wide range of emotions second by second. How you deal with and manage those emotions dictates short, medium and long term trading performance and success.

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the conversation you've just heard.

23. What is the man's job?

24. Why does the man prefer to cook a meal rather than have a take-away?

25. What does the man say about an element of stress in his job?

Section B

Passage 1 □□□, □□□

Since early times, people have been fascinated with the idea of life existing somewhere else besides earth. Until recently, scientists believed that life on other planets was just a hopeful dream. But now they are beginning to locate places where life could form. In 1997, they saw evidence of planets near other stars like the sun. But scientists now think that life could be even nearer in our own solar system. One planet scientists are studying very closely is Europa, a moon of Jupiter. Space probes have provided evidence that Europa has a large ocean under its surface. The probes have also made the scientists think that under its surface Europa has a rocky core giving off volcanic heat. Water and heat from volcanic activity are two basic conditions needed for life to form. A third is certain basic chemicals such as carbon, oxygen and nitrogen. Scientists believe there might be such chemicals lying at the bottom of Europa's ocean. They may have already created life or may be about to. You may wonder if light is also needed for life to form. Until recently, scientists thought that light was essential. But now, places have been found on earth that are in total blackness such as caves several miles beneath the ocean. And bacteria, primitive forms of life have been seen there. So the lack of light in Europa's sub-surface ocean doesn't automatically rule out life forming.

Questions 26 to 28 are based on the passage you've just heard.

26. What did scientists once believe according to the passage?

27. What have scientists found about Europa, a moon of Jupiter?

28. What have scientists come to know recently about the formation of life?

Passage 2

In her early days as an emergency room physician, Doctor Joanna Mayer treated a child who had suffered a second degree burn. After the child had been treated and was being prepared for discharge, Doctor Mayer talked to

the parents about how they should care for the child at home. Also listening to her were a half a dozen other family members. A few hours later, when she came to say goodbye, the family asked her to settle an argument they'd been having over exactly what advice she had given. "As I talked to them, I was amazed," she said, "All of them had heard the simple instructions I have given just a few hours before, but they have three or four different versions. The most basic details were unclear and confusing. I was surprised, because these were intelligent people." This episode gave Doctor Mayer her first clue to something every doctor learns sooner or later - most people just don't listen very well. Nowadays, she says she repeats her instructions, and even conducts a reality check with some patients. She asks them to tell her what they think they are supposed to do. She also provides take-home sheets which are computer printouts tailored to the patients' situation. Doc. Mayer's listeners are not unusual. When new or difficult material is presented, almost all listeners are faced with a challenge because human speech lacks the stability and permanence of the printed word. Oral communication is fast-moving and impermanent.

Questions 29 to 31 are based on the passage you've just heard.

29. What did the child's family members argue about in the hospital?
30. What does Doc. Mayer do to insure her patients understand her instructions?
31. What does the speaker say about human speech?

Passage 3 **□□□□ vs □□□□**

It's logical to suppose that things like good labor relations, good working conditions, good wages and benefits and job security motivate workers, but one expert, Frederick Herzberg argued that such conditions do not motivate workers. They are merely satisfiers. Motivators, in contrast, include things such as having a challenging and interesting job, recognition and responsibility. However, even with the development of computers and robotics, there're always plenty of boring, repetitive and mechanical jobs and lots of unskilled people who have to do them. So how do managers motivate people in such jobs? One solution is to give them some responsibilities, not as individuals, but as a team. For example, some supermarkets combine office staff, the people who fill the shelves, and the people who work at the checkout into a team, and let them decide what product lines to stock, how to display them and so on. Many people now talk about the importance of a company's shared values or culture with which all the staff can identify, for example, being the best hotel chain, or making the best, the most user-friendly or the most reliable products in a particular field. Such values are more likely to motivate workers than financial targets which ultimately only concern a few people. Unfortunately, there's only a limited number of such goals to go around and by definition, not all the competing companies in an industry can seriously play in to be the best.

Questions 32 to 35 are based on the passage you've just heard.

- 32. What can actually motivate workers according to Frederick Herzberg?
- 33. What does the speaker say about jobs in the computer era?
- 34. What do some supermarkets do to motivate employees?
- 35. Why does the speaker say financial targets are less likely to motivate workers?

2010 □ 6 □

Part III Listening Comprehension (35 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer, then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

- 11. A) He has proved to be a better reader than the woman.
B) He has difficulty understanding the book.
C) He cannot get access to the assigned book.
D) He cannot finish his assignment before the deadline.
- 12. A) She will drive the man to the supermarket.
B) The man should buy a car of his own.
C) The man needn't go shopping every week.
D) She can pick the man up at the grocery store.
- 13. A) Get more food and drinks.
B) Ask his friend to come over.
C) Tidy up the place.
D) Hold a party.
- 14. A) The talks can be held any day except this Friday.
B) He could change his schedule to meet John Smith.
C) The first-round talks should start as soon as possible.
D) The woman should contact John Smith first.
- 15. A) He understands the woman's feelings.
B) He has gone through a similar experience.
C) The woman should have gone on the field trip.
D) The teacher is just following the regulations.
- 16. A) She will meet the man halfway.
B) She will ask David to talk less.
C) She is sorry the man will not come.
D) She has to invite David to the party.
- 17. A) Few students understand Prof. Johnson's lectures.

- B) Few students meet Prof. Jonson's requirements.
 - C) Many students find Prof. Johnson's lectures boring.
 - D) Many students have dropped Prof. Johnson's class.
18. A) Check their computer files.
- B) Make some computations.
 - C) Study a computer program.
 - D) Assemble a computer.

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19. A) It allows him to make a lot of friends.
- B) It requires him to work long hours.
 - C) It enables him to apply theory to practice.
 - D) It helps him understand people better.
20. A) It is intellectually challenging.
- B) It requires him to do washing-up all the time.
 - C) It exposes him to oily smoke all day long.
 - D) It demands physical endurance and patience.
21. A) In a hospital.
- B) At a coffee shop.
 - C) At a laundry.
 - D) In a hotel.
22. A) Getting along well with colleagues.
- B) Paying attention to every detail.
 - C) Planning everything in advance.
 - D) Knowing the needs of customers.

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

23. A) The pocket money British children get.
- B) The annual inflation rate in Britain.
 - C) The things British children spend money on.
 - D) The rising cost of raising a child in Britain.
24. A) It enables children to live better.
- B) It goes down during economic recession.
 - C) It often rises higher than inflation.
 - D) It has gone up 25% in the past decade.
25. A) Save up for their future education.
- B) Pay for small personal things.
 - C) Buy their own shoes and socks.
 - D) Make donations when necessary.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 26 to 29 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

- 26. A) District managers.
- B) Regular customers.
- C) Sales directors.
- D) Senior clerks.
- 27. A) The support provided by the regular clients.
- B) The initiative shown by the sales representatives.
- C) The urgency of implementing the company's plans.
- D) The important part played by district managers.
- 28. A) Some of them were political-minded.
- B) Fifty percent of them were female.
- C) One third of them were senior managers.
- D) Most of them were rather conservative.
- 29. A) He used too many quotations.
- B) He was not gender sensitive.
- C) He did not keep to the point.
- D) He spent too much time on details.

Questions 30 to 32 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 30. A) State your problem to the head waiter.
- B) Demand a discount on the dishes ordered.
- C) Ask to see the manager politely but firmly.
- D) Ask the name of the person waiting on you.
- 31. A) Your problem may not be understood correctly.
- B) You don't know if you are complaining at the right time.
- C) Your complaint may not reach the person in charge.
- D) You can't tell how the person on the line is reacting.
- 32. A) Demand a prompt response.
- B) Provide all the details.
- C) Send it by express mail.
- D) Stick to the point.

Questions 33 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 33. A) Fashion designer

- B) Architect.
 - C) City planner.
 - D) Engineer.
34. A) Do some volunteer work.
 B) Get a well-paid part-time job.
 C) Work flexible hours.
 D) Go back to her previous post.
35. A) Few baby-sitters can be considered trustworthy.
 B) It will add to the family's financial burden.
 C) A baby-sitter is no replacement for a mother.
 D) The children won't get along with a baby-sitter.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, you can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

Almost every child, on the first day he sets foot in a school building, is smarter, more (36)____, less afraid of what he doesn't know, better at finding and (37) _____ things out, more confident, resourceful(□□□), persistent and (38) _____ than he will ever be again in his schooling – or, unless he is very (39) _____ and very lucky, for the rest of his life. Already, by paying close attention to and (40) _____ with the world and people around him, and without any school-type (41) _____ instruction, he has done a task far more difficult, complicated and (42) _____ than anything he will be asked to do in school, or than any of his teachers has done for years. He has solved the (43) _____ of language. He has discovered it – babies don't even know that language exists – and (44) _____.

He has done it by exploring, by experimenting, by developing his own model of _____ the _____ grammar _____ of _____ language, _____ (45) _____ until it does work. And while he has been doing this, he has been learning other things as well, (46) _____, and many that are more complicated than the ones they do try to teach him.



Section A

Short Conversation

11. W: Just imagine! We have to finish reading 300 pages before Monday! How can the professor expect us to do it in such a short time?

M: Yeah, but what troubles me is that I can't find the book in the library or in the university bookstore.

Q: What does the man mean?

12. M: Do you think I could borrow your car to go grocery shopping? The supermarkets outside the city are so much cheaper. I'd also be happy to pick up anything you need.

W: Well, I don't like to let anyone else drive my car. Tell you what, why don't we go together?

Q: What does the woman mean?

13. M: Forgive the mess in here, we have a party last night. There were a lot of people and they all brought food.

W: Yeah, I can tell. Well, I guess it's pretty obvious what you'll be doing most of today.

Q: What does the woman think the man will do?

14. W: What time would suit you for the first round talks with John Smith?

M: Well, you know my schedule. Other than this Friday, one day is as good as the next.

Q: What does the man mean?

15. W: I was so angry yesterday! My biology teacher did not even let me explain why I missed the field trip. He just wouldn't let me pass!

M: That doesn't seem fair. I'd feel that way too if I were you.

Q: What does the man imply?

16. M: I really can't stand the way David controls the conversation all the time. If he is going to be at your Christmas party, I just won't come.

W: I'm sorry you feel that way, but my mother insists that he come.

Q: What does the woman imply?

17. W: You're taking a course with Professor Johnson. What's your impression so far?

M: Well, many students could hardly stay awake in his class without first drinking a cup of coffee.

Q: What does the man imply?

18. W: Have you ever put a computer together before?

M: No, never. But I think if we follow these instructions exactly, we won't have much trouble.

Q: What are the speakers going to do?

Conversation 1

W: What sort of hours do you work, Steve?

M: Well I have to work very long hours, about eleven hours a day.

W: What time do you start?

M: I work 9 to 3, then I start again at 5:30 and work until 11, six days a week.

So I have to work very unsocial hours.

W: And do you have to work at the weekend?

M: Oh, yes, that's our busiest time. I get Wednesdays off.

W: What are the things you have to do and the things you don't have to do?

M: Uh, I don't have to do the washing-up, so that's good. I have to wear white, and I have to keep everything in the kitchen totally clean.

W: What's hard about the job?

M: You are standing up all the time. When we are busy, people get angry and sharp, but that's normal.

W: How did you learn the profession?

M: Well, I did a two-year course at college. In the first year we had to learn the basics, and then we had to take exams.

W: Was it easy to find a job?

M: I wrote to about six hotels and one of them gave me my first job, so I didn't have to wait too long.

W: And what's the secret of being good at your job?

M: Attention to detail. You have to love it. You have to show passion for it.

W: And what are your plans for the future?

M: I want to have my own place when the time is right.

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19. What does the man say about his job?

20. What does the man think is the hardest part of his job?

21. Where did the man get his first job after graduation?

22. What does the man say is important to being good at his job?

Conversation 2

W: Now you've seen this table of figures about the pocket money children in Britain get?

M: Yes. I thought it was quite interesting, but I don't quite understand the column entitled change. Can you explain what it means?

W: Well, I think it means the change from the year before. I am not a mathematician, but I assume the rise from 70p to 90p is a rise of 25 percent.

M: Oh yes, I see. And the inflation rate is there for comparison.

W: Yes. why do you think the rise in pocket money is often higher than inflation?

M: I am sorry I've no idea. Perhaps parents in Britain are too generous.

W: Perhaps they are. But it looks as if children were not better off in 2001 than they were in 2002. That's strange, isn't it? And they seem to have been better

off in 2003 than they are now. I wonder why that is.

M: Yes, I don't understand that at all.

W: Anyway, if you had children, how much pocket money would you give them?

M: I don't know. I think I'll probably give them 2 pounds a week.

W: Would you? And what would you expect them to do with it?

M: Well, out of that, they have to buy some small personal things, but I wouldn't expect them to save to buy their own socks, for example.

W: Yes, by the way, do most children in your country get pocket money?

M: Yeah, they do.

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

23. What is the table of figures about?

24. What do we learn from the conversation about British children's pocket money?

25. Supposing the man had children, what would he expect them to do with their pocket money?

Section B

Passage 1

As the new sales director for a national computer firm, Alex Gordon was looking forward to his first meeting with the company's district managers. Everyone arrived on time, and Alex's presentation went extremely well. He decided to end the meeting with the conversation about the importance of the district managers to the company's plans. "I believe we are going to continue to increase our share of the market," he began, "because of the quality of the people in this room. The district manager is the key to the success of the sales representatives in his district. He sets the term for everyone else. If he has ambitious goals and is willing to put in long hours, everyone in his unit will follow his example." When Alex was finished, he received polite applause, but hardly the warm response he had hoped for. Later he spoke with one of the senior managers. "Things were going so well until the end", Alex said disappointedly. "Obviously, I said the wrong thing." "Yes", the district manager replied. "Half of our managers are women. Most have worked their way up from sales representatives, and they are very proud of the role they played in the company's growth. They don't care at all about political correctness. But they were definitely surprised and distressed to be referred to as 'he' in your speech."

Questions 26 to 29 are based on the passage you have just heard.

26. Who did Alex Gordon speak to at the first meeting?

27. What did Alex want to emphasize at the end of his presentation?

28. What do we learn about the audience at the meeting?

29. Why did Alex fail to receive the warm response he had hoped for?

Passage 2

The way to complain is to act business-like and important. If your complaint is immediate, suppose you got the wrong order at a restaurant, make a polite but firm request to see the manager. When the manager comes, ask his or her name. And then state your problem and what you expect to have done about it. Be polite! Shouting or acting rude will get you nowhere. But also be firm in making your complaint. Besides, act important. This doesn't mean to put on airs and say "do you know who I am?" What it means is that people are often treated the way they expect to be treated. If you act like someone who expects a fair request to be granted, chances are it will be granted. The worst way to complain is over the telephone. You are speaking to a voice coming from someone you cannot see. So you can't tell how the person on the line is reacting. It is easy for that person to give you the run-around. Complaining in person or by letter is generally more effective. If your complaint doesn't require an immediate response, it often helps to complain by letter. If you have an appliance that doesn't work, send a letter to the store that sold it. Be business-like and stick to the point. Don't spend a paragraph on how your uncle John tried to fix the problem and couldn't.

Questions 30 to 32 are based on the passage you have just heard.

30. What does the speaker suggest you do when you are not served properly at a restaurant?
31. Why does the speaker say the worst way to complain is over the telephone?
32. What should you do if you make a complaint by letter?

Passage 3

Barbara Sanders is a wife and the mother of two children, ages 2 and 4. Her husband, Tom, is an engineer and makes an excellent salary. Before Barbara had children, she worked as an architect for the government, designing government housing. She quit her job when she became pregnant, but is now interested in returning to work. She's been offered an excellent job with the government. Her husband feels it's unnecessary for her to work since the family does not need the added income. He also thinks that a woman should stay home with her children. If Barbara feels the need to do socially important work, he thinks that she should do volunteer work one or two days a week. Barbara, on the other hand, has missed the excitement of her profession and does not feel she would be satisfied doing volunteer work. She would also like to have her own income, so she does not have to ask her husband for money whenever she wants to buy something. She does not think it's necessary to stay home every day with the children and she knows a very reliable babysitter who's willing to come to her house. Tom does not think a babysitter can replace a mother and thinks it's a bad idea for the children to spend so much time with someone who's not part of the family.

Questions 33 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

33. What was Barbara's profession before she had children?
34. What does Barbara's husband suggest she do if she wants to work?
35. What does Tom think about hiring a babysitter?

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Part III Listening Comprehension (35 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer, then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

- 11. A) The man should visit the museums.
- B) She can't stand the hot weather.
- C) The beach resort is a good choice.
- D) She enjoys staying in Washington.
- 12. A) Her new responsibilities in the company.
- B) What her job prospects are.
- C) What the customers' feedback is.
- D) The director's opinion of her work.
- 13. A) Combine her training with dieting.
- B) Repeat the training every three days.
- C) Avoid excessive physical training.
- D) Include weightlifting in the program.
- 14. A) When she will return home.
- B) Whether she can go by herself.
- C) Whether she can travel by air.
- D) When she will completely recover.
- 15. A) The woman knows how to deal with the police.
- B) The woman had been fined many times before.
- C) The woman had violated traffic regulations.
- D) The woman is good at finding excuses.
- 16. A) Switch off the refrigerator for a while.
- B) Have someone repair the refrigerator.
- C) Ask the man to fix the refrigerator.
- D) Buy a refrigerator of better quality.
- 17. A) He owns a piece of land in the downtown area.

- B) He has got enough money to buy a house.
 - C) He can finally do what he has dreamed of.
 - D) He is moving into a bigger apartment.
18. A) She is black and blue all over.
- B) She has to go to see a doctor.
 - C) She stayed away from work for a few days.
 - D) She got hurt in an accident yesterday.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19. A) She was a bank manager.
- B) She was a victim of the robbery.
 - C) She was a defence lawyer.
 - D) She was a witness to the crime.
20. A) A tall man with dark hair and a moustache.
- B) A youth with a distinguishing mark on his face.
 - C) A thirty-year-old guy wearing a light sweater.
 - D) A medium-sized young man carrying a gun.
21. A) Identify the suspect from pictures.
- B) Go upstairs to sign some document.
 - C) Have her photo taken for their files.
 - D) Verify the record of what she had said.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

22. A) By reading a newspaper ad.
- B) By seeing a commercial on TV.
 - C) By listening to the morning news.
 - D) By calling an employment service.
23. A) She could improve her foreign languages.
- B) She could work close to her family.
 - C) She could travel overseas frequently.
 - D) She could use her previous experiences.
24. A) Taking management courses.
- B) Teaching English at a university.
 - C) Working as a secretary.
 - D) Studying for a degree in French.
25. A) Prepare for an interview in a couple of days.
- B) Read the advertisement again for more details.
 - C) Send in a written application as soon as possible.
 - D) Get to know the candidates on the short list.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 26 to 29 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 26. A) They cannot see the firefighters because of the smoke.
- B) They do not realize the danger they are in.
- C) They cannot hear the firefighters for the noise.
- D) They mistake the firefighters for monsters.
- 27. A) He travels all over America to help put out fires.
- B) He often teaches children what to do during a fire.
- C) He teaches Spanish in a San Francisco community.
- D) He provides oxygen masks to children free of charge.
- 28. A) He saved the life of his brother choking on food.
- B) He rescued a student from a big fire.
- C) He is very good at public speaking.
- D) He gives informative talks to young children.
- 29. A) Firefighters play an important role in America.
- B) Kids should learn not to be afraid of monsters.
- C) Carelessness can result in tragedies.
- D) Informative speeches can save lives.

Questions 30 to 32 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 30. A) To satisfy the needs of their family.
- B) To fully realize their potential.
- C) To make money for early retirement.
- D) To gain a sense of their personal worth.
- 31. A) They may have to continue to work in old age.
- B) They may regret the time they wasted.
- C) They may have nobody to depend on in the future.
- D) They may have fewer job opportunities.
- 32. A) Making wise use of your time.
- B) Enjoying yourself while you can.
- C) Saving as much as you can.
- D) Working hard and playing hard.

Questions 33 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 33. A) Hardworking students being accused of cheating.
- B) Boy students being often treated as law-breakers.

- C) Innocent people being suspected groundlessly.
 - D) Junior employees being made to work overtime.
34. A) Forbidding students to take food out of the restaurant.
- B) Requesting customers to pay before taking the food.
 - C) Asking customers to leave their bags on the counters.
 - D) Allowing only two students to enter at a time.
35. A) He was taken to the manager.
- B) He was closely watched.
 - C) He was asked to leave.
 - D) He was overcharged.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, you can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

Writing keeps us in touch with other people. We write to communicate with relatives and friends. We write to (36) _____ our family histories so our children and grandchildren can learn and (37) _____ their heritage(). With computers and Internet connections in so many (38) _____, colleges, business, people e-mailing friends and relatives all the time—or talking to them in writing in online (39) _____ rooms. It is cheaper than calling long distance, and a lot more (40) _____ than waiting until Sunday for the telephone (41) _____ to drop. Students are e-mailing their professors to (42) _____ and discuss their classroom assignments and to (43) _____ them. They are e-mailing classmates to discuss and collaborate() on homework. (44) _____.

Despite the growing importance of computers, however, there will always be a place and need for the personal letter. (45) _____. No matter what the content of the message, its real point is, "I want you to know that I care about you." (46) _____.
_____, but only in the success of human relationships.



Section A

11. M: Oh my god! The heat is simply unbearable here. I wish we've gone to the beach instead.

W: Well, with the museums and restaurants in Washington I'll be happy here no matter what the temperature.

Q: What does the woman mean?

12. M: How's the new job going?

W: Well, I'm learning a lot of new things, but I wish the director would give me some feedback.

Q: What does the woman want to know?

13. M: Can you help me work out a physical training program John?

W: Sure, but whatever you do be careful not to overdo it. Last time I had two weeks' worth of weight-lifting in three days and I hurt myself.

Q: What does the man suggest the woman do?

14. M: I have an elderly mother and I'm worried about her going on a plane. Is there any risk?

W: Not if her heart is all right. If she has a heart condition, I'd recommend against it.

Q: What does the man want to know about his mother?

15. M: Why didn't you stop when we first signaled you at the crossroads?

W: Sorry, I was just a bit absent-minded. Anyway, do I have to pay a fine?

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

16. M: I'm no expert, but that noise in your refrigerator doesn't sound right. Maybe you should have it fixed.

W: You're right. And I suppose I've put it off long enough.

Q: What will the woman probably do?

17. M: I did extremely well on the sale of my downtown apartment. Now, I have enough money to buy that piece of land I've had my eye on and build a house on it.

W: Congratulations! Does that mean you'll be moving soon?

Q: What do we learn about the man from the conversation?

18. W: My hand still hurts from the fall on the ice yesterday. I wonder if I broke something.

M: I'm no doctor, but it's not black and blue or anything. Maybe you just need to rest it for a few days.

Q: What do we learn about the woman from the conversation?

Conversation 1

M: Mrs. Dawson, thanks very much for coming down to the station. I just like to go over some of the things that you told police officer Parmer at the bank.

W: All right.

M: Well, could you describe the man who robbed the bank for this report that we're filling out here? Now, anything at all that you can remember would be extremely helpful to us.

W: Well, just, I can only remember basically what I said before.

M: That's all right.

W: The man was tall, six feet, and he had dark hair, and he had moustache.

M: Very good. All right, did he have any other distinguishing marks?

W: Um, no, none that I can remember.

M: Do you remember how old he was by any chance?

W: Well, I guess around 30, maybe younger, give or take a few years.

M: Mm, all right. Do you remember anything about what he was wearing?

W: Yes, yes, he had on a dark sweater, a solid color.

M: OK. Um, anything else that strikes you at the moment?

W: I remember he was wearing a light shirt under the sweater. Yes, yes.

M: All right. Mrs. Dawson, I really appreciate what you've been through today. I'm just going to ask you to look at some photographs before you leave if you don't mind. It won't take very long. Can you do that for me?

W: Oh, of course.

M: Would you like to step this way with me, please?

W: OK, sure.

M: Thank you.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19. What do we learn about the woman?

20. What did the suspect look like?

21. What did the man finally asked the woman to do?

Conversation 2

W: Good morning, I'm calling about the job that was in the paper last night.

M: Well, could you tell me your name?

W: Candidate Foreset.

M: Oh yes. What exactly is it that interests you about the job?

W: Well, I thought it was just right for me.

M: Really? Um... Could you tell me a little about yourself?

W: Yes. I'm 23. I've been working abroad.

M: Where exactly have you been working?

W: In Geneva.

M: Oh, Geneva. And what were you doing there?

W: Secretarial work. Previous to that, I was at university.

M: Which university was that?

W: The University of Manchester. I've got a degree in English.

M: You said you've been working in Geneva. Do you have any special reason for wanting to come back?

W: I thought it would be nice to be near to the family.
M: I see, and how do you see yourself developing in this job?
W: Well, I'm ambitious. I do hope that my career as a secretary will lead me eventually into management.
M: I see. You have foreign languages?
W: French and Italian.
M: Well, I think the best thing for you to do is do reply a writing to the advertisement.
W: Can't I arrange for an interview now?
M: Well, I'm afraid we must wait until all the applications are in, in writing, and then decide on the short list. If you are on the short list, of course we should see you.
W: Oh, I see.
M: I look forward to receiving your application in writing in a day or two.
W: Oh, yes, yes, certainly.
M: Ok, thank you very much. Goodbye.
W: Thank you. Goodbye.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

22. How did the woman get to know about the job vacancy?
23. Why did the woman find the job appealing?
24. What had the woman been doing in Geneva?
25. What was the woman asked to do in the end?

Section B

Passage 1

One of the greatest heartbreaks for fire fighters occurs when they fail to rescue a child from a burning building because the child, frightened by smoke and noise, hides under a bed or in a closet and is later found dead. Saddest of all is when children catch a glimpse of the masked the fire fighter but hide because they think they have seen a monster. To prevent such tragedies, fire fighter Eric Velez gives talks to children in his community, explaining that they should never hide during a fire. He displays fire fighters' equipment, including the oxygen mask, which he encourages his listeners to play with and put on. "If you see us," Velez tells them, "don't hide! We are not monsters. We have come to rescue you." Velez gives his presentations in English and Spanish. Growing up in San Francisco, he learnt Spanish from his immigrant parents. Velez and other fire fighters throughout North America, who give similar presentations, will never know how many lives they save through their talks. But it's a fact that informative speaking saves lives. For example, several months after listening to an informative speech, Pete Gentry in North Carolina rescued his brother who is choking on food, by using the method taught by student speaker, Julie Paris. In addition to saving lives, informative speakers help people learn new skills, solve problems and acquire fascinating facts

about the exciting world in which they live.

Questions 26 to 29 are based on the passage you have just heard.

26. Why do some children trapped in a burning building hide from masked fire fighters?

27. What does the passage tell us about fire fighter Eric Velez?

28. What do we learn about Pete Gentry?

29. What message is the speaker trying to convey?

Passage 2

Some people want to make and save a lot of money in order to retire early. I see people pursuing higher paying and increasingly demanding careers to accomplish this goal. They make many personal sacrifices in exchange for income today. The problem is that tomorrow might not come. Even if it all goes according to plan, will you know how to be happy when you are not working if you spend your entire life making money? More importantly, who will be around for you to share your leisure time with? At the other extreme are people who live only for today. Why bother saving when I might not be here tomorrow, they argue. The danger of this approach is that tomorrow may come after all. And most people don't want to spend all their tomorrows working for a living. The earlier neglect of saving, however, makes it difficult not to work when you are older. You maybe surprise to hear me say that if you must pick an extreme I think it's better to pick the spend-all approach. As long as you don't mind continuing to work, assuming your health allows, you should be OK. At least, you are making use of your money, and hopefully deriving value and pleasure from it. Postponing doing what you love and being with people you love until retirement can be a mistake. It may never come. Retirement can be a great time for some people. For others, it is a time of boredom, loneliness and poor health.

Questions 30 to 32 are based on the passage you have just heard.

30. Why do some people pursue higher paying but demanding careers?

31. What is the danger facing people who live only for today?

32. What does the speaker seem to advocate?

Passage 3

Imagine that someone in your neighborhood broke the law, and the judge put the whole neighborhood under suspicion. How fair will that be? Well, it happens everyday to high schoolers. Just because some students have stolen things in shops, all of us are treated like thieves. Even though I'd never steal. Store employees looked at me like I'm some kind of hardened criminal. For example, during one lunch period, my friend Denny and I went to the Graben Gore Restaurant to have a hot dog. We arrived to find a line of students waiting outside. A new sign in the window told the story. "No more than two students at a time". After 15 minutes, we finally got in. But the store manager laid the evil eye on us. I asked him about the new sign, and he said, "You kids

are stealing too much stuff." You kids? Too much stuff? We were not only assumed to be thieves, but brilliant, greedy thieves. The most annoying thing though, is the way employees watched my friends and me. It's horrible. Once, at a drug store, I was looking around and found a guy standing on a large box, stocking the shelves. He was watching my hands, more than he was watching his own. I showed him that my hands were empty. He got down off his box and rushed off, as if he was going to get the store manager. How crazy is that!

Questions 33 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

33. What does the speaker find to be unfair?

34. What measure did the Graben Gore Restaurant take to stop stealing?

35. What happened in a drug store that greatly annoyed the speaker?

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Part III Listening Comprehension (35 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer, then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

- 11. A) He is careless about his appearance.
B) He is ashamed of his present condition.
C) He changes jobs frequently.
D) He shaves every other day.
- 12. A) Jane may be caught in a traffic jam.
B) Jane should have started a little earlier.
C) He knows what sort of person Jane is.
D) He is irritated at having to wait for Jane.
- 13. A) Training for the Mid-Atlantic Championships.
B) Making preparations for a trans-Atlantic trip.
C) Collecting information about baseball games.
D) Analyzing their rivals' on-field performance.
- 14. A) He had a narrow escape in a car accident.
B) He is hospitalized for a serious injury.
C) He lost his mother two weeks ago.
D) He has been having a hard time.
- 15. A) The woman has known the speaker for a long time.
B) The man had difficulty understanding the lecture.
C) The man is making a fuss about nothing.
D) The woman thinks highly of the speaker.
- 16. A) He has difficulty making sense of logic.
B) Statistics and logic are both challenging subjects.
C) The woman should seek help from the tutoring service.
D) Tutoring services are very popular with students.
- 17. A) Her overcoat is as stylish as Jill's.

- B) Jill missed her class last week.
 - C) Jill wore the overcoat last week.
 - D) She is in the same class as the man.
18. A) A computer game.
- B) An imaginary situation.
 - C) An exciting experience.
 - D) A vacation by the sea.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19. A) Beautiful scenery in the countryside.
- B) Dangers of cross-country skiing.
 - C) Pain and pleasure in sports.
 - D) A sport he participates in.
20. A) He can't find good examples to illustrate his point.
- B) He can't find a peaceful place to do the assignment.
 - C) He doesn't know how to describe the beautiful country scenery.
 - D) He can't decide whether to include the effort part of skiing.
21. A) New ideas come up as you write.
- B) Much time is spent on collecting data.
 - C) A lot of effort is made in vain.
 - D) The writer's point of view often changes.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

22. A) Journalist of a local newspaper.
- B) Director of evening radio programs.
 - C) Producer of television commercials.
 - D) Hostess of the weekly "Business World".
23. A) He ran three restaurants with his wife's help.
- B) He and his wife did everything by themselves.
 - C) He worked both as a cook and a waiter.
 - D) He hired a cook and two local waitresses.
24. A) He hardly needs to do any advertising nowadays.
- B) He advertises a lot on radio and in newspapers.
 - C) He spends huge sums on TV commercials every year.
 - D) He hires children to distribute ads in shopping centers.
25. A) The restaurant location.
- B) The restaurant atmosphere.
 - C) The food variety.
 - D) The food price.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 26 to 28 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 26. A) Its protection is often neglected by children.
- B) It cannot be fully restored once damaged.
- C) There are many false notions about it.
- D) There are various ways to protect it.
- 27. A) It may make the wearer feel tired.
- B) It will gradually weaken the eyes of adults.
- C) It can lead to the loss of vision in children.
- D) It can permanently change the eye structure.
- 28. A) It can never be done with high technology.
- B) It is the best way to restore damaged eyesight.
- C) It is a major achievement in eye surgery.
- D) It can only be partly accomplished now.

Questions 29 to 31 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 29. A) They think they should follow the current trend.
- B) Nursing homes are well-equipped and convenient.
- C) Adult day-care centers are easily accessible.
- D) They have jobs and other commitments.
- 30. A) They don't want to use up all their life savings.
- B) They fear they will regret it afterwards.
- C) They would like to spend more time with them.
- D) They don't want to see their husbands poorly treated.
- 31. A) Provide professional standard care.
- B) Be frank and seek help from others.
- C) Be affectionate and cooperative.
- D) Make use of community facilities.

Questions 32 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 32. A) Health and safety conditions in the workplace.
- B) Rights and responsibilities of company employees.
- C) Common complaints made by office workers.
- D) Conflicts between labor and management.
- 33. A) Replace its out-dated equipment.
- B) Improve the welfare of affected workers.

- C) Follow the government regulations strictly.
- D) Provide extra health compensation.
- 34. A) They requested to transfer to a safer department.
- B) They quit work to protect their unborn babies.
- C) They sought help from union representatives.
- D) They wanted to work shorter hours.
- 35. A) To show how they love winter sports.
- B) To attract the attention from the media.
- C) To protect against the poor working conditions.
- D) To protect themselves against the cold weather.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, you can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

Contrary to the old warning that time waits for no one, time slows down when you are on the move. It also slows down more as you move faster, which means astronauts() someday may (36) _____ so long in space that they would return to an Earth of the (37) _____ future. If you could move at the speed of light, your time would stand still. If you could move faster than light, your time would move (38) _____.

Although no form of matter yet (39) _____ moves as fast as or faster than light, (40) _____ experiments have already confirmed that accelerated (41) _____ causes a traveler's time to be stretched. Albert Einstein (42) _____ this in 1905, when he (43) _____ the concept of relative time as part of his Special Theory of Relativity. A search is now under way to confirm the suspected existence of particles of matter (44)

_____.

An obsession() with time-saving, gaining, wasting, losing, and mastering _____ it _____ - _____ (45)

_____. Humanity also has been obsessed with trying to capture the meaning of time. Einstein (46) _____.

Thus,

time and time's relativity are measurable by any hourglass, alarm clock, or an atomic clock that can measure a billionth of a second.



Section A

11. M: Sean has been trying for month to find a job, but I wonder how he could get a job when he looks like that.

W: Oh, poor guy, he really should shave himself every other day at least, and put on something clean.

Q: What do we learn about Sean?

12. W: I wish Jane would call when she know she'll be late. This is not the first time we had to wait for her.

M: I agree, but she does have to drive through very heavy traffic to get here.

Q: What does the man imply?

13. M: Congratulations. I heard your baseball team is going to the Mid-Atlantic Championships.

W: Yeah. We are all working real hard right now.

Q: What is the woman's team doing?

14. W: John has been looking after his mother in the hospital. She was injured in a car accident two weeks ago and is still in critical condition.

M: Oh, that's terrible. And you know, his father passed away last year.

Q: What do we learn about John?

15. M: What a boring speaker! I could hardly stay awake.

W: Well, I don't know. In fact I think it's been a long time since I've heard anyone is good.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

16. W: I'm having a lot of trouble with logic and it seems my professor can't explain it in a way that makes sense to me.

M: You know, there is a tutoring service on campus. I was about to drop statistics before they helped me out.

Q: What does the man mean?

17. M: This is a stylish overcoat. I saw you wearing it last week, didn't I?

W: Oh, that wasn't me. That was my sister Jill. She is in your class.

Q: What does the woman mean?

18. M: Jane, suppose you lost all your money while taking a vacation overseas, what would you do?

M: Well, I guess I'd sell my watch or computer or do some odd jobs till I can afford a return plane ticket.

Q: What are the speakers talking about?

Conversation 1

M: Hello, Professor Johnson.

W: Hello, Tony, so what shall we work on today?

M: Well, the problem is that this writing assignment isn't coming out right. What I thought I was writing on was to talk about what a particular sport means to me when I participate in.

W: What sport did you choose?

M: I decided to write about cross-country skiing.

W: What are you going to say about skiing?

M: That's the problem. I thought I would write about how peaceful it is to be out in the country.

W: So why is that a problem?

M: I'd like to start describing how quite it is to be out in the woods. I keep mentioning how much effort it takes to keep going. Cross-country skiing isn't as simple as some people think. It takes a lot of energy, but that's not heart of my paper, so I guess I should leave it out. But now I don't know how to explain that feeling of peacefulness without explaining how hard you have to work for it. It all fits together. It's not like just sitting down somewhere and watching the clouds roll by. That's different.

W: Then you have to include that in your point. The peacefulness of cross-country skiing is the kind you earn by effort. Why leave that out? Part of the point you knew beforehand, but part you discovered as you wrote. That's common, right?

M: Yeah, I guess so.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19. What is the topic of the man's writing assignment?

20. What problem does the man have while working on his paper?

21. What does the woman say is common in writing papers?

Conversation 2

W: Good evening, and welcome to this week's Business World, a program for and about business people. Tonight we have Mr. Angelino who came to the United States six years ago and now he is an established businessman with three restaurants in town. Tell us, Mr. Angelino, how did you get started?

M: Well, I started off with a small diner, I did all the cooking myself and my wife waited on tables, it was really too much work for two people, my cooking is great and word got around downtown about the food. Within a year, I had to hire another cook and four waitresses, when that restaurant became very busy. I decided to expand my business. Now with three places, my main concern is keeping the business successful and running smoothly.

W: Do you advertise?

M: Oh, yes. I don't have any TV commercials because they are too expensive, but I have advertised a lot on radio and in local newspapers. My children used

to distribute ads in nearby shopping centers, but we don't need to do that anymore.

W: Why do you believe you've been very successful?

M: I always served fresh possible food, and I make the atmosphere as comfortable and as pleasant as I can so that my customers will want to come back again.

W: So you will always aim to please the customers.

M: Absolutely.

W: Without them, I would have no business at all.

M: Thank you Mr. Angelino. I think your advice would be helpful to those just starting out in business.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

22. What is the woman's occupation?

23. What do we learn about Mr. Angelino's business at its beginning?

24. What did Mr. Angelino say about advertising in business?

25. What does the man say contribute the success of the business?

Section B

Passage 1

There are many commonly held beliefs about eye glasses and eyesight that are not proven facts. For instance, some people believe that wearing glasses too soon weakens the eyes. But there is no evidence to show that the structure of eyes is changed by wearing glasses at a young age. Wearing the wrong glasses, however, can prove harmful. Studies show that for adults there is no danger, but children can develop loss of vision if they have glasses inappropriate for their eyes. We have all heard some of the common myths about how eyesight gets bad. Most people believe that reading in dim light causes poor eyesight, but that is untrue. Too little light makes the eyes work harder, so they do get tired and strained. Eyestrain also results from reading a lot, reading in bed, and watching too much television. However, although eyestrain may cause some pain or headaches, it does not permanently damage eyesight. Another myth about eyes is that they can be replaced, or transferred from one person to another. There are close to one million nerve fibers that connect the eyeball to the brain, as of yet it is impossible to attach them all in a new person. Only certain parts of the eye can be replaced. But if we keep clearing up the myths and learning more about the eyes, someday a full transplant may be possible.

Questions 26 to 28 are based on the passage you have just heard.

26. What does the speaker want to tell us about eyesight?

27. What do studies about wearing the wrong glasses show?

28. What do we learn about eye transplanting from the talk?

Passage 2

When people care for an elderly relative, they often do not use available community services, such as adult day care centers. If the care givers are adult children, they are more likely to use such services, especially because they often have jobs and other responsibilities. In contrast, a spouse, usually the wife, is much less likely to use support services or to put the dependent person in a nursing home. Social workers discover that the wife normally tries to take care of her husband herself for as long as she can in order not to use up their life savings. Researchers have found that caring for the elderly can be a very positive experience. The elderly appreciated the care and attention they received. They were affectionate and cooperative. However, even when care giving is satisfying, it is hard work. Social workers and experts on aging offer care givers and potential care givers help when arranging for the care of an elderly relative. One consideration is to ask parents what they want before they become sick or dependent. Perhaps they prefer going into a nursing home can select one in advance. On the other hand, they may want to live with their adult children. Care givers must also learn to state their needs and opinions clearly and ask for help from others especially brothers and sisters. Brothers and sisters are often willing to help but they may not know what to do.

Question 29 to 31 are based on the passage you have just heard.

29. Why are adult children more likely to use community services to help care for elderly parents?
30. Why are most wives unwilling to put their dependent husbands into nursing homes?
31. According to the passage, what must care givers learn to do?

Passage 3

Since a union representative visited our company to inform us about our rights and protections. My coworkers have been worrying about health conditions and complaining about safety hazards in the workplace. Several of the employees in the computer department, for example, claim to be developing vision problems from having to stare at a video display terminal for about 7 hours a day. The supervisor of the laboratory is beginning to get headaches and dizzy spells because she says it's dangerous to breathe some of the chemical smoke there. An X-rays technician is refusing to do her job until the firm agrees to replace its out-dated equipment. She insists that it's exposing workers to unnecessarily high doses of radiation. She thinks that she may have to contact the Occupational Safety and Health Administration and asked that government agency to inspect the department. I've heard that at a factory in the area two pregnant women who were working with paint requested a transfer to a safer department, because they wanted to prevent damage to their unborn babies. The supervisor of personnel refused the request. In another firm the workers were constantly complaining about the malfunctioning heating system, but the owner was too busy or too mean to do

anything about it. Finally, they all met and agree to wear ski-clothing to work the next day. The owner was too embarrassed to talk to his employees. But he had the heating system replaced right away.

Questions 32 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 32. What does the talk focus on?
- 33. What did the X-ray technician ask her company to do?
- 34. What does the speaker say about the two pregnant women working with paint?
- 35. Why did the workers in the firm wear ski-clothing to work?

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Part III Listening Comprehension (35 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer, then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

- 11. A) Read the notice on the window.
B) Go and ask the staff.
C) Get a new bus schedule.
D) Board the bus to Cleveland.
- 12. A) He was looking forward to seeing the giraffes.
B) He enjoyed watching the animal performance.
C) He got home too late to see the TV special.
D) He fell asleep in the middle of the TV program.
- 13. A) She wants to take the most direct way.
B) She may be late for the football game.
C) She is worried about missing her flight.
D) She is currently caught in a traffic jam.
- 14. A) At a restaurant.
B) In a fish shop.
C) At a clinic.
D) On a fishing boat.
- 15. A) He is an experienced sales manager.
B) He is being interviewed for a job.
C) He is a close friend of the woman.
D) He is good at answering tricky questions.
- 16. A) The man should consider his privacy first.
B) The man will choose a low-rent apartment.
C) The man is not certain if he can find a quieter place.
D) The man is unlikely to move out of the dormitory.
- 17. A) The woman is going to make her topic more focused.

- B) The man and the woman are working on a joint project.
 - C) One should choose a broad topic for a research paper.
 - D) It took a lot of time to get the man on the right track.
18. A) They went camping this time last year.
- B) They didn't quite enjoy their last picnic.
- C) They learned to cooperate under harsh conditions.
- D) They weren't experienced in organizing picnics.

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19. A) He likes Sweden better than England.
- B) He prefers hot weather to cold weather.
- C) He is an Englishman living in Sweden.
- D) He visits London nearly every winter.
20. A) The bad weather.
- B) The gloomy winter.
- C) The cold houses.
- D) The long night.
21. A) Delightful.
- B) Painful.
- C) Depressing.
- D) Refreshing.
22. A) They often stay up late reading.
- B) They work hard and play hard.
- C) They like to go camping in summer.
- D) They try to earn more and spend more.

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

23. A) English Literature.
- B) Management.
- C) French.
- D) Public Administration.
24. A) English teaching.
- B) Staff training.
- C) Careers guidance.
- D) Psychological counseling.
25. A) Its generous scholarship.
- B) Its worldwide fame.
- C) Its well-designed courses.
- D) Its pleasant environment.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 26 to 28 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 26. A) Characteristics of Japanese artists.
- B) Some features of Japanese culture.
- C) The art of Japanese brush painting.
- D) The uniqueness of Japanese art.
- 27. A) To calm themselves down.
- B) To enhance concentration.
- C) To show their impatience.
- D) To signal lack of interest.
- 28. A) How listeners in different cultures show respect.
- B) How speakers can win approval from the audience.
- C) How speakers can misunderstand the audience.
- D) How different Western and Eastern art forms are.

Questions 29 to 32 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 29. A) Directing personnel evaluation.
- B) Buying and maintaining equipment.
- C) Drawing up plans for in-service training.
- D) Interviewing and recruiting employees.
- 30. A) Some of his equipment was damaged in a fire.
- B) The training program he ran was a failure.
- C) Two of his workers were injured at work.
- D) Two of his employees committed theft.
- 31. A) A better relationship with his boss.
- B) Advancement to a higher position.
- C) A better-paying job in another company.
- D) Improvement in the company's management.
- 32. A) She has more self-confidence than Chris.
- B) She works with Chris in the same division.
- C) She has more management experience than Chris.
- D) She is competing with Chris for the new job.

Questions 33 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 33. A) They help us see the important values of culture.
- B) They guide us in handling human relationship.

- C) They help us express ourselves more effectively.
- D) They are an infinite source of human knowledge.
- 34. A) Their wording may become different.
- B) The values they reflect may change.
- C) Their origins can no longer be traced.
- D) They may be misinterpreted occasionally.
- 35. A) Certain values are shared by a large number of cultures.
- B) Some proverbs are assuming more and more importance.
- C) Old proverbs are constantly replaced by new ones.
- D) Certain values have always been central to a culture.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, you can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

Our lives are woven together. As much as I enjoy my own (36) _____, I no longer imagine I can get through a (37) _____ day much less all my life, (38) _____ on my own. Even if I am on (39) _____ in the mountains, I am eating food someone else has grown, living in a house someone else has built, wearing clothes someone else has (40) _____ from cloth woven by others, using (41) _____ someone else is distributing to my house. (42) _____ of interdependence is everywhere; we are on this (43) _____ together.

As _____ I _____ was _____ growing _____ up, _____ (44) _____

 "Make your own way",
 "Stand on your own two feet" or my mother's favorite remark when I was face-to-face with consequences of some action: Now that you've made your bed, lie on it. Total independence is a dominant thing in our culture. I imagine that (45) _____

 But the teaching was shaped by our cultural imagines. And instead, I grew up believing that I was supposed to be totally independent and consequently became very reluctant to _____ ask _____ for _____ help. _____ (46)



Section A

11. W: This crazy bus schedule has got me completely confused. I can't figure out when my bus to Cleveland leaves?

M: Why don't you just go to the ticket window and ask?

Q: What does the man suggest the woman do?

12. W: I really enjoyed the TV special about drafts last night. Did you get home in time to see it?

M: Oh, yes, but I wish I could have stayed awake long enough to see the whole thing.

Q: What does the man mean?

13. W: Airport, please. I'm running a little late. So just take the fastest way even if it's not the most direct.

M: Sure, but there is a lot of traffic everywhere today because of the football game.

Q: What do we learn about the woman from the conversation?

14. W: May I make a recommendation, sir? Our seafood with this special sauce is very good.

M: Thank you, but I don't eat shellfish. I'm allergic to it.

Q: Where does this conversation most probably take place?

15. W: Now one more question if you don't mind, what position in the company appeals to you most?

M: Well, I'd like the position of sales manager if that position is still vacant.

Q: What do we learn about the man?

16. M: I don't think I want to live in the dormitory next year. I need more privacy.

W: I know what you mean. But check out the cost if renting an apartment first. I won't be surprised if you change your mind.

Q: What does the woman imply?

17. M: You're on the right track. I just think you need to narrow the topic down.

W: Yeah, you're right. I always start by choosing two boarder topics when I'm doing a research paper.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

18. W: This picnic should beat the last one we went to, doesn't it?

M: Oh, yeah, we had to spend the whole time inside. Good thing, the weather was cooperative this time.

Q: What do we learn about the speakers from the conversation?

Conversation 1

M: When I say I live in Sweden, people always want to know about the seasons.

W: The seasons?

M: Yeah, you know how cold it is in winter? What is it like when the days are so short?

W: So what is it like?

M: Well, it is cold, very cold in winter. Sometimes it is cold as 26 degrees below centigrade. And of course when you go out, you'll wrap up warm. But inside in the houses it's always very warm, much warmer than at home. Swedish people always complain that when they visit England, the houses are cold even in the good winter.

W: And what about the darkness?

M: Well, yeah, around Christmas time there's only one hour of daylight, so you really look forward to the spring. It is sometimes a bit depressing. But you see the summers are amazing, from May to July in the North of Sweden the sun never sets. It's still light in the midnight. You can walk in the mountains and read a newspaper.

W: Oh, yeah, the land of the midnight sun.

M: Yeah, that's right, but it's wonderful. You won't stay up all night. And the Swedes make most of it often they started work earlier in summer and then leave at about 2 or 3 in the afternoon, so that they can really enjoy the long summer evenings. They'd like to work hard, but play hard, too. I think Londoners work longer hours, but I'm not sure this is a good thing.

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19. What do we learn about the man from the conversation?

20. What do Swedish people complain about when they visit England in winter?

21. How does the man describe the short hour of daylight around Christmas in Sweden?

21. What does the man say about the Swedish people?

Conversation 2

W: What kind of training does one need to go into this type of job?

M: That's a very good question. I don't think there is any, specifically.

W: For example, in your case, what was your educational background?

M: Well, I did a degree in French at Nottingham. After that, I did careers work in secondary schools like the careers guidance people. Here is in the university. Then I went into local government because I found I was more interested in the administrative side. Then progressed on to universities. So there wasn't any plan and there was no specific training. There are plenty of training courses in management techniques and committee work which you can attend now.

W: But in the first place, you did a French degree.

M: In my time, there wasn't a degree you could do for administration. I think most of the administrators I've come across have degrees and all sorts of

things.

W: Well, I know in my case, I did an English literature degree and I didn't really expect to end up doing what I am doing now.

M: Quite.

W: But you are local to Nottingham, actually? Is there any reason why you went to Nottingham University?

M: No, no, I come from the north of England, from west Yorkshire. Nottingham was one of the universities I put on my list. And I like the look of it. The campus is just beautiful.

W: Yes, indeed. Let's see. Were you from the industrial part of Yorkshire?

M: Yes, from the Woolen District.

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

23. What was the man's major at university?

24. What was the man's job in secondary schools?

25. What attracted the man to Nottingham University?

Section B

Passage 1

While Gail Obcamp, an American artist was giving a speech on the art of Japanese brush painting to an audience that included visitors from Japan, she was confused to see that many of her Japanese listeners have their eyes closed. Were they tuned off because an American had the nerve to instruct Japanese in their own art form or they deliberately tried to signal their rejection of her? Obcamp later found out that her listeners were not being disrespectful. Japanese listeners sometimes closed their eyes to enhance concentration. Her listeners were showing their respect for her by chewing on her words. Some day you may be either a speaker or a listener in a situation involving people from other countries or members of minority group in North America. Learning how different cultures signal respect can help you avoid misunderstandings. Here are some examples. In the deaf culture of North America, many listeners show applause not by clapping their hands but by waving them in the air. In some cultures, both overseas and in some minority groups in North America, listeners are considered disrespectful if they look directly at the speaker. Respect is shown by looking in the general direction but avoiding direct eye contact. In some countries, whistling by listeners is a sign of approval while in other countries it is a form of insult.

Questions 26 to 28 are based on the passage you have just heard.

26. What did Obcamp's speech focus on?

27. Why do Japanese listeners sometimes close their eyes while listening to a speech?

28. What does the speaker try to explain?

Passage 2

Kris is in charge of purchasing and maintaining equipment in his Division at Taxlong Company. He is soon going to have an evaluation interview with his supervisor and the personnel director to discuss the work he has done in the past year. Salary, promotion and plans for the coming year will also be discussed at the meeting. Kris has made several changes for his Division in the past year. First, he bought new equipment for one of the departments. He has been particularly happy about the new equipment because many of the employees have told him how much it has helped them. Along with improving the equipment, Kris began a program to train employees to use equipment better and do simple maintenance themselves. The training saved time for the employees and money for the company. Unfortunately, one serious problem developed during the year. Two employees the Kris hired were stealing, and he had to fire them. Kris knows that a new job for a purchasing and maintenance manager for the whole company will be open in a few months, and he would like to be promoted to the job. Kris knows, however, that someone else wants that new job, too. Kim is in charge of purchasing and maintenance in another Division of the company. She has also made several changes over the year. Kris knows that his boss likes Kim's work, and he expects that his work will be compared with hers.

Questions 29 to 32 are based on the passage you have just heard.

29. What is Kris's main responsibility at Taxlong Company?

30. What problem did Kris encounter in his Division?

31. What does Kris hope for in the near future?

32. What do we learn about Kim from the passage?

Passage 3

Proverbs, sometimes called sayings, are examples of folk wisdom. They are little lessons which older people of a culture pass down to the younger people to teach them about life. Many proverbs remind people of the values that are important in the culture. Values teach people how to act, what is right, and what is wrong. Because the values of each culture are different, understanding the values of another culture helps explain how people think and act. Understanding your own culture values is important too. If you can accept that people from other cultures act according to their values, not yours, getting along with them will be much easier. Many proverbs are very old. So some of the values they teach may not be as important in the culture as they once were. For example, Americans today do not pay much attention to the proverb "Haste makes waste", because patience is not important to them. But if you know about past values, it helps you to understand the present and many of the older values are still strong today. Benjamin Franklin, a famous American diplomat, writer and scientist, died in 1790, but his proverb "Time is money" is taken more seriously by Americans of today than ever before. A study of proverbs from around the world shows that some values are shared by many cultures. In many cases though, the same idea is

expressed differently.

Questions 33 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

33. Why are proverbs so important?

34. According to the speaker what happens to some proverbs with the passage of time?

35. What do we learn from the study of proverbs from around the world?

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Part III Listening Comprehension (35 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer, then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

- 11. A) Trying to sketch a map.
- B) Painting the dining room.
- C) Discussing a house plan.
- D) Cleaning the kitchen.
- 12. A) She is tired of the food in the canteen.
- B) She often eats in a French restaurant.
- C) She usually takes a snack in the KFC.
- D) She is very fussy about what she eats.
- 13. A) Listening to some loud music.
- B) Preparing for an oral examination.
- C) Talking loudly on the telephone.
- D) Practicing for a speech contest.
- 14. A) The man has left a good impression on her family.
- B) The man can dress casually for the occasion.
- C) The man should buy himself a new suit.
- D) The man's jeans and T-shirts are stylish.
- 15. A) Grey pants made from pure cotton.
- B) Fashionable pants in bright colors.
- C) 100% cotton pants in dark blue.
- D) Something to match her brown pants.
- 16. A) Its price.
- B) Its location.
- C) Its comfort.
- D) Its facilities.
- 17. A) Travel overseas.

- B) Look for a new job.
 - C) Take a photo.
 - D) Adopt a child.
18. A) It is a routine offer.
- B) It is new on the menu.
 - C) It is quite healthy.
 - D) It is a good bargain.

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19. A) Hosting an evening TV program.
- B) Having her bicycle repaired.
 - C) Lecturing on business management.
 - D) Conducting a market survey.
20. A) He repaired bicycles.
- B) He served as a consultant.
 - C) He worked as a salesman.
 - D) He coached in a racing club.
21. A) He wanted to be his own boss.
- B) He found it more profitable.
 - C) He didn't want to start from scratch.
 - D) He didn't want to be in too much debt.
22. A) They work five days a week.
- B) They are all the man's friends.
 - C) They are paid by the hour.
 - D) They all enjoy gambling.

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

23. A) It has gradually given way to service industry.
- B) It remains a major part of industrial activity.
 - C) It has a history as long as paper processing.
 - D) It accounts for 80 percent of the region's GDP.
24. A) Transport problems.
- B) Shortage of funding.
 - C) Lack of resources.
 - D) Poor management.
25. A) Competition from rival companies.
- B) Product promotion campaigns.
 - C) Possible locations for a new factory.
 - D) Measures to create job opportunities.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 26 to 28 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 26. A) They shared mutual friends in school.
- B) They had known each other since childhood.
- C) They shared many extracurricular activities.
- D) They had many interests in common.
- 27. A) At a local club.
- B) At Joe's house.
- C) At the sports center.
- D) At the bearing school.
- 28. A) Durable friendships can be very difficult to maintain.
- B) One has to be respectful of other people in order to win respect.
- C) It is hard for people from different backgrounds to become friends
- D) Social divisions will break down if people get to know each other

Questions 29 to 31 are based as the passage you have just heart.

- 29. A) Near the entrance of a park.
- B) In his building's parking lot.
- C) At a parking meter.
- D) At a street corner.
- 30. A) It had been taken by the police.
- B) It had been moved to the next block.
- C) It had been stolen by someone.
- D) It had been parked at a wrong place.
- 31. A) At the Greenville center.
- B) At a public parking lot.
- C) In a neighboring town.
- D) In the city garage.

Questions 32 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 32. A) Famous creative individuals.
- B) The mysteriousness of creativity.
- C) A major scientific discovery.
- D) Creativity as shown in arts.
- 33. A) It is something people all engage in.
- B) It helps people acquire knowledge.

- C) It starts soon after we are born.
 D) It is the source of all artistic work.
34. A) Creative imagination.
 B) Logical reasoning.
 C) Natural curiosity.
 D) Critical thinking.
35. A) It is beyond ordinary people.
 B) It is yet to be fully understood.
 C) It is part of everyday life.
 D) It is a unique human trait.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, you can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

Students have been complaining more and more about stolen property. Radios, cell phones, bicycles, pocket (36) _____, and books have all been reported stolen. Are there enough campus police to do the job?

There are 20 officers in the Campus Security Division. Their job is to (37) _____ crime, accidents lost and found (38) _____, and traffic problems on campus. More than half of their time is spent directing traffic and writing parking tickets. (39) _____ promptly to accidents and other (40) _____ is important, but it is their smallest job.

Dealing with crime takes up the rest of their time. Very (41) _____ do any violent crimes actually (42) _____. In the last five years there have been no (43) _____ seven robberies and about 60 other violent attacks, most of these involving fights at parties. On the other hand, (44)

_____, which usually involves breaking windows or lights or writing on walls. The thefts are not the carefully planned burglaries(□□□□)that you see in movies. (45) _____.

Do we really need more police? Hiring more campus police would cost money, possibly making our tuition go up again. (46)



Section A

11. M: As you can see from the drawings, the kitchen has one door into the dining room, another into the family room and a third to the outside.

W: The door into the family room isn't big enough. Could it be made wider?

Q: What are the speakers doing?

12. M: I'm thinking about where to go for a bite tonight. Any suggestions, Barbara?

W: Well, how about the French restaurant near the KFC? Frankly, I've had enough of our canteen food.

Q: What do we learn about the woman?

13. W: Hey, if you can't enjoy the music at a sensible volume, why not use earphones? I'm preparing for the speech contest.

M: Oh, sorry. I didn't realize I've been bothering you all this time.

Q: What is the man probably doing?

14. M: Finally, I've got the chance to put on my new suit tonight. I hope to make a good impression on your family.

W: Come on! It's only a family reunion. So jeans and T-shirts are just fine.

Q: What does the woman mean?

15. M: Would you like to see those pants in brown and navy blue? These two colors are coming in this season.

W: Oh, actually gray is my favorite color, but I prefer something made from cotton, 100% cotton I mean.

Q: What is the woman looking for?

16. W: From here, the mountains look as if you could just reach out and touch them.

M: That's why I chose this lodge. It has one of the best views in Switzerland.

Q: What is the man's chief consideration in choosing the lodge?

17. M: What do I have to do to apply for a passport?

W: You need proof of citizenship, either an old passport or a birth certificate and three photographs. Then you must complete this form and pay a fee.

Q: What is the man most probably going to do?

18. M: Miss, can I interest you in a pork special with serving tonight? It's only 799, half the usual price and it's very tasty.

W: Oh really? I will try it.

Q: What does the man say about the dish?

Conversation 1

W: Good evening, and welcome to this week's business world. The program for and about business people. Tonight we have Mr. Steven Kayne, who has just taken over and established bicycle shop. Tell us, Mr. Kayne, what made

you want to run your own store?

M: Well, I always loved racing bikes and fixing them. When I was working full-time as a salesman for a big company, I seldom had time to enjoy my hobby. I knew then that as soon as I had enough money to get my own business going, I'll do it. I had my heart set on it and I didn't let anything stand in my way. When I went down to the bank and got a business loan, I knew I'd love being my own boss. Now my time is my own. I open the store when I want and leave when I want.

W: You mean you don't keep regular hours?

M: Well, the sign on my store says the hours are ten to six, but if business is slower than usual, I can just lock up and take off early.

W: Had you hired any employees to work with you yet?

M: Yeah, a couple of friends of mine who love biking as much as I do. They help me out a few days a week. It's great because we play cards or just sit around and talk when there are no customers.

W: Thank you, Mr. Kayne. We wish you success in your new business.

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19. What is the woman doing?

20. What did Mr. Kayne do before he took over the bicycle shop?

21. Why did the man take over a bicycle shop?

22. What do we learn about the people working in the shop?

Conversation 2

W: Well, the main activities in the region were historically steel and paper processing, I think.

M: Yes, but I'm not quite sure about the status of those industries now. Could you tell us something about that?

W: Yes, of course. In fact, they are less significant, but steel-related manufacturing still accounts for 44% of industrial activity. So it's still very important. In fact, 80% of Spain's machine tools are from the Basque country. As for paper processing, there's still a little. But it's no longer what it once was in the region. So, is that clear?

M: Yes, thanks.

W: Now, to get back to what I was saying, there's a lot of unemployment as well as geographical problems in the region.

M: Sorry, Victoria. What do you mean by geographical problems?

W: Well, what I mean is the area is very hilly, mountainous in parts. So there used to be transport problems, now though there are new train links and better roads, but it may be that some smaller towns inland remain not very well connected, is that OK? Does that make sense? When we talk about specific location suggestions for the factory, we'll see this in more detail, so we'll come back to this question, OK?

M: OK, right.

W: So I was about to say something about the work force in the region and the level of training and education. In general, it's very good and improving.

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

23. What does the woman say about the steel-related manufacturing in the region?

24. What problems hinder the region's development?

25. What will the speakers discuss later?

Section B

Passage 1

I first met Joe Ganz when we were both nine years old, which is probably the only reason he's one of my best friends. If I had first met Joe as a freshman in high school we wouldn't even have had the chance to get to know each other. Joe is a day student, but I am a boarding student. We haven't been in same classes, sports or extra-curricular activities. Nonetheless, I spend nearly every weekend at his house and we talk on the phone every night. This is not to say that we would not have been compatible if we had first met in our freshman year. Rather, we would not have been likely to spend enough time getting to know each other due to the lack of immediately visible mutual interests. In fact, to be honest, I struggle even now to think of things we have in common. But maybe that's what makes us enjoy each other's company so much. When I look at my friendship with Joe, I wonder how many people I've known whom I never disliked, but simply didn't take the time to get to know. Thanks to Joe, I have realized how little basis there is for the social divisions that exist in every community. Since this realization, I have begun to make an even more determined effort to find friends in unexpected people and places.

Questions 26 to 28 are based on the passage you have just heard.

26. Why does the speaker say Joe Ganz became one of his best friends?

27. Where does the speaker spend most of his weekends?

28. What has the speaker learned from his friendship with Joe?

Passage 2

It was a bad night for Lewis. His research in the neighboring town has taken longer than he expected. It was late and he was very tired when he drove home. He turned into his building's parking lot, but all the spaces were full. He drove back out onto the street, looking for a parking space. The first block was full. The next block was almost empty. Lewis didn't see a "no parking" sign, but he has expected that his parking was allowed there. Most the spaces would be filled. Then he saw a small parking lot with two free spaces. He was so glad to see them that he didn't even think to read the sign by the entrance. He drove in, parked and hurried home to go to bed. The next morning he went back to the lot to get his car. It was gone. He ran home and telephoned the city police to say that his car had been stolen. It took the police only a minute

to tell him what had happened: his car had been on a private lot. It had been taken away by the police. Lewis had to take a taxi to visit the city garage far from the city center. He had to pay a fee of 40 dollars to get his car back. In addition, he got a parking ticket, his first one ever in Greenville.

Questions 29 to 31 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 29. Where did Lewis intend to park his car when he came back from work one night?
- 30. What did Lewis think had happened to his car the next morning?
- 31. Where did Lewis finally get his car back?

Passage 3

Well, to pick up where we left off last time, I believe we agreed that creativity is a mysterious idea. It was those things we all recognize when we see it, but we don't really understand what it is. We seem to feel that some people are naturally creative, but we don't know how they got that way. Is creativity a natural gift like good looks, or is it something that can be acquired like knowledge? Perhaps if we analyze the creative process carefully, we might get some insight into what it is and how it might work in our lives. The creative process has always been accepted as the source of all important work in the arts, but we should not think the creativity plays a role only in the arts. Every major scientific discovery began with someone imagining the world to look differently from the way others saw it. And this is what creativity is all about - imagining the world in a new way. And despite what you may believe about the limits of your own creative imaginations, we all have the potential to imagine the world in an absolutely new way. In fact, you are born with it. It is your birth right as a human being. And what's more, you use it every day, almost every moment of your life. Your creative imagination is what you use to make sense of your experiences. You're your creative mind that gets meaning from chaos of experiences and brings order to your world.

Questions 32 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 32. What did the speaker most probably discuss last time?
- 33. What is the widely accepted idea about the creative process?
- 34. What leads to major scientific discoveries according to the speaker?
- 35. What does the speaker imply about the creative process?

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Part III Listening Comprehension (35 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer, then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

- 11. A) Find a shortcut to the park.
- B) Buy some roses from the market.
- C) Plant trees in the east end of town.
- D) Go to the park to enjoy the flowers.
- 12. A) She has been invited to give a talk.
- B) She is going to meet the man at 9:30.
- C) She cannot attend the presentation.
- D) She cannot work because of her toothache.
- 13. A) He is a very successful businessman.
- B) He has changed his business strategy.
- C) He is making plans to expand his operation.
- D) He was twenty when he took over the company.
- 14. A) She has every confidence in Susan.
- B) She has not read the news on the Net.
- C) She is a little bit surprised at the news.
- D) She is not as bright and diligent as Susan.
- 15. A) It is more comfortable and convenient to take a bus.
- B) It is worth the money taking a train to Miami.
- C) It is not always cheaper going by bus.
- D) It is faster to go to Miami by train.
- 16. A) Antiques can improve their image.
- B) Preservation of antiques is important.
- C) The old furniture should be replaced.
- D) They should move into a new office.
- 17. A) All roads were closed because of the flood.

- B) The man stayed at the lab the whole night.
 - C) The man got home late due to the storm.
 - D) The storm continued until midnight.
18. A) Many children feel bored when left alone.
- B) The woman's sons might enjoy team sports.
 - C) The woman's kids can play soccer with his son.
 - D) Children should play sports at least once a week.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19. A) Make phone calls to promote sales.
- B) Arrange business negotiations.
 - C) Handle complaints from customers.
 - D) Take orders over the phone.
20. A) They had different business strategies.
- B) Customers often mistook one for the other.
 - C) Conflicts between them could not be properly solved.
 - D) Customers' questions could not be answered on the same day.
21. A) They each take a week.
- B) They like to spend it together.
 - C) They have to take it by turns.
 - D) They are given two weeks each.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

22. A) At a road crossing.
- B) Outside a police station.
 - C) Near a school.
 - D) In front of a kindergarten.
23. A) He drove too fast to read it.
- B) He did not notice it.
 - C) It says 45 miles an hour.
 - D) It is not clearly visible.
24. A) It should have been renewed two months ago.
- B) It actually belongs to somebody else.
 - C) It is no longer valid.
 - D) It is not genuine.
25. A) He got a ticket.
- B) He was fined \$35.
 - C) He had his driver's license canceled.
 - D) He had to do two weeks' community service.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 26 to 29 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

- 26. A) They care more about an item's price than its use.
- B) They grab whatever they think is a good bargain.
- C) They become excited as if they had never been there.
- D) They behave as if their memories have failed totally.
- 27. A) Those with a VIP card.
- B) Those with 15 items or less.
- C) Those needing assistance.
- D) Those paying in cash.
- 28. A) Go back and pick up more items.
- B) Take out some unwanted purchases.
- C) Change the items they have picked up.
- D) Calculate the total cost of the groceries.
- 29. A) It calls for carefulness.
- B) It requires tolerance.
- C) It needs a good knowledge of math.
- D) It involves communication skills.

Questions 30 to 32 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 30. A) A package of ideas formally presented.
- B) A short presentation clearly delivered.
- C) A natural and spontaneous style of speech.
- D) A clever use of visual aids in presentation.
- 31. A) The skillful use of gestures and facial expressions.
- B) Differences in style between writing and speaking.
- C) Different preferences of audiences.
- D) The importance of preparation.
- 32. A) The differences between American and Asian cultures.
- B) The significance of cross-cultural communication.
- C) The increasing importance of public speaking.
- D) The key to becoming a good speaker.

Questions 33 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 33. A) By comparing his performance with others.

- B) By being repeatedly corrected by adults.
 - C) By observing what their teachers do.
 - D) By being given constant praise.
34. A) The best students are usually smart by nature.
 B) It is only natural for children to make errors.
 C) Children cannot detect their own mistakes.
 D) All children should have equal opportunities.
35. A) It is favorable to knowledge accumulation.
 B) It is beneficial to independent children.
 C) It is unhealthy to students' upbringing.
 D) It is unhelpful to students' learning.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, you can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

Time is, for the average American, of utmost importance. To the (36) _____ visitor, Americans seem to be more concerned with getting things (37) _____ on time (according to a predetermined schedule) than they are with developing deep (38) _____ relations. Schedules, for the American, are meant to be planned and then followed in the smallest (39) _____.

It may seem to you that most Americans are completely (40) _____ by the little machines they wear on their wrists, cutting their discussions off (41) _____ to make it to their next appointment on time.

Americans' language is filled with (42) _____ to time, giving a clear (43) _____ of how much it is valued. Time is something to be "on," to be "kept," "filled," "saved," "wasted," "gained," "planned," "given," "made the most of," even "killed."

The international visitor soon learns that (44)

_____.

Time is so valued in America, because by considering time to be important one can clearly achieve more than if one "wastes" time and doesn't keep busy. This philosophy has proven its worth. (45)

_____. Many American proverbs() stress the value of guarding time, using it wisely, and setting and working toward specific goals. (46)

_____.

□□

Section A

11. W: I just heard about a really beautiful park in the east end of the town. There are a lot of roses in bloom.

M: Why don't we walk over there and see for ourselves?

Q: What will the speakers probably do?

12. M: My presentation is scheduled for 9:30 tomorrow morning at the lecture hall. I hope to see you there.

W: Oh, sorry. I was about to tell you that I have an appointment with my dentist at 9:00 o'clock tomorrow.

Q: What do we learn about the woman?

13. W: How long have you been running this company?

M: Twenty years if you can believe that. I brought it from a small operation to what it is today.

Q: What do we learn about the man?

14. M: Have you read the news on the campus net? Susan has won the scholarship for next year.

W: I knew she would from the very beginning. Such a brilliant and diligent girl! She certainly deserves it.

Q: What does the woman mean?

15. W: Taking a bus to Miami, it's cheaper than going by train.

M: That's true. But I'd rather pay a little more for the added comfort and convenience.

Q: What does the man mean?

16. M: I think it's time we got rid of all this old furniture.

W: You're right. We need to promote our image besides it's not a real antique.

Q: What do the speakers mean?

17. M: That was some storm yesterday. How was I afraid I couldn't make it home.

W: Yeah, most of the roads to my house were flooded. I didn't get home from the lab until midnight.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

18. W: My boys are always complaining that they're bored.

M: Why don't you get them into some team sports? My son and daughter play soccer every Saturday. And they both look forward to it all week.

Q: What does the man mean?

Conversation 1

W: So John, I hear you and Arthur share a job, don't you?

M: Yes. We've shared a sales job at Sonatech for about two years now.

W: Well, how do you divide up your schedule?

M: You know we are both sales representatives, and we take orders over the phone. When we started job sharing it was difficult, because we both worked all day Monday. I worked Tuesday and Thursday and Arthur worked Wednesday and Friday. The problem was that when I was in the office on Tuesday. I would talk to people, then they would call back on Wednesday with a question. But Arthur couldn't answer the question and he couldn't ask me about it because I wasn't in the office. So he had to ask the people to call me back the next day, Thursday. Of course, they didn't like to wait until the next day to have their questions answered.

W: Yes, that sounds like a problem.

M: So, finally we decided that Arthur would work in the mornings and I would work in the afternoons. Now if someone calls with the question for me in the morning, Arthur tells them to call me in the afternoon. This way, people get their questions answered the same day.

W: What do you do about vacations?

M: Well, Sonatech gives the usual two weeks of vacation to full-time employees, I take a week and Arthur takes a week.

W: It sounds like job sharing has worked out well for you.

M: Yes, it has. We are both happy with it.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19. What do John and Arthur do at Sonatech?

20. What problem did John and Arthur have when they started job sharing?

21. What does John say about their annual vacation?

Conversation 2

W: May I see your license, please?

M: But officer, did I do something wrong?

W: Do you mean to say you didn't see the speed limit sign back there?

M: Um, no, madam, I guess I didn't.

W: In other words, you drove by too fast to read it. The sign says 35m/h. A school is just nearby, you know?

M: Don't get me wrong, but my speedometer didn't read much faster than that.

W: Then, why is it that my radar showed you are going 45? Let me put it another way. I'm going to give you a ticket. Again, may I see your license, please?

M: Here it is, officer. But let me explain. I was late for an important

appointment and I was worried that I wouldn't make it on time. So...

W: Aha, just a minute, here. Your license is no longer valid. You should have renewed it two weeks ago. I'm going to have to write you up for that, too.

M: What? Really?

W: Your license becomes invalid on your birthday and that was two weeks ago according to the date here. You are in violation of the law - driving without a valid license.

M: I'm sorry, madam. I hadn't realized that.

W: Here's the ticket for not having a valid license. But I'm only going to give you a warning about exceeding the speed limit. Be careful next time.

M: Yes, madam, officer, I will. Thank you.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

22. Where was the man stopped by the police officer?

23. What did the man claim about the speed limit sign?

24. What did the woman say about the man's driving license?

25. What was the man's penalty?

Section B

Passage 1

Since I started working part-time at a grocery store, I have learned that a customer is more than someone who buy something. To me, a customer is a person whose memory fails entirely once he or she starts to push a shopping card. One of the first things customers forget is how to count. There is no other way to explain how so many people get in their express line, which is clearly marked 15 items or less, with 20, 25 or even a cart load of items. Customers also forget why they came to the store in the first place. Just as I finish ringing up an order, a customer will say, "Oops, I forgot to pick up a fresh loaf of bread. I hope you don't mind waiting while I go get it." Five minutes later, he's back with the bread, a bottle of milk, and three rolls of paper towels. Strange is that seems customers also seem to forget that they have to pay for their groceries. Instead of writing a check or looking for a credit card while I am ringing up the groceries, my customers will wait until I announce the total. Then, in surprise, she says, "Oh no, what did I do with my check book?" After 5 minutes of digging through her purse, she borrows my pen because she's forgotten hers. But I have to be tolerant of customers because they pay my salary, and that's something I can't afford to forget.

Questions 26 to 29 are based on the passage you have just heard.

26. What does the speaker say about customers' entering the grocery store?

27. Which customers are supposed to be in the express line?

28. What does the speaker say some customers do when they arrive at the check-out counter?

29. What does the speaker say about his job at the end of the talk?

Passage 2

The speech delivery style of Europeans and Asians tends to be very formal. Speakers of these cultures often read oral presentations from carefully retained manual scripts. On the other hand, American speakers are generally more informal relative to speakers and other cultures. American audiences prefer natural, spontaneous delivery that conveys a lively sense of communication. They don't relate well to speakers who read from a manual script. If you use an outline of your ideas instead of a prepared text, your speech will not only sound more natural, but you will also be able to establish better relationship with your listeners and keep their attention. The language and style you use when making an oral presentation should not be the same as the language in style you use when writing. Well retained information, that is meant to be read, does not work as well when it is heard. It is, therefore, important for you to adapt retained texts or outlines for presentations. Good speakers are much more informal when speaking than when writing. They also use their own words and develop their own speaking styles. Whenever possible, they use short words. Listeners are appreciated when speakers use simple, everyday words in a presentation. One advantage is that it is much easier for speakers to pronounce short words correctly. Another is that long and sophisticated vocabulary choices make listening more difficult.

Questions 30 to 32 are based on the passage you have just heard.

30. What does the speaker say American audiences prefer?

31. What should one pay attention to when making an oral presentation?

32. What does the speaker focus on in the talk?

Passage 3

Let children learn to judge their own work. A child learning to talk does not learn by being corrected all the time. If corrected too much, he will stop talking. He compares a thousand times a day the difference between language as he uses it and language as those around him use it. Bit by bit, he makes the necessary changes to make his language like other people's. In the same way, kids learning to do all the other things they learn without adult teachers, to walk, run, climb, ride a bike, play games, compare their own performance with what more skilled people do, and slowly make the needed changes. But in school we never give a child a chance to detect his mistakes. We do it all for him. We act as if we thought he would never notice a mistake unless it was pointed out to him. Soon he becomes dependent on the expert. We should let him do it himself. Let him figure out, with the help of other children if he wants it, what this word says, what is the answer to that problem, whether this is a good way of saying or doing this or that. If right answers need to be given, as in mathematics or science, give him the answer book. Let him correct his own papers. Why should we teachers waste time on such tedious work? Our job should be to help the children when they tell us that they can't find the way to get the right answer.

Question 33 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 33. How does a child learn to do something according to the speaker?
- 34. What belief do teachers commonly hold according to the speaker?
- 35. What does the speaker imply about the current way of teaching?

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Part III Listening Comprehension (35 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer, then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, you can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

□□

Section A

Conversation 1

Conversation 2

Section B

Passage 1

Passage 2

Passage 3

Section C

2013 年 6 月 考试

Part III Listening Comprehension (35 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer, then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

11. A) The woman is the manager's secretary.
B) The man found himself in a wrong place.
C) The man is the manager's business associate.
D) The woman was putting up a sign on the wall.
12. A) He needs more time for the report.
B) He needs help to interpret the data.
C) He is sorry not to have helped the woman.
D) He does not have sufficient data to go on.
13. A) A friend from New York.
B) A message from Tony.
C) A postal delivery.
D) A change in the weather.
14. A) She is not available until the end of next week.
B) She is not a reliable source of information.
C) She does not like taking exams.
D) She does not like psychology.
15. A) He will help the woman carry the suitcase.
B) The woman's watch is twenty minutes fast.
C) The woman shouldn't make such a big fuss.
D) There is no need for the woman to be in a hurry.
16. A) Mary is not so easygoing as her.
B) Mary and she have a lot in common.
C) She finds it hard to get along with Mary.
D) She does not believe what her neighbors said.
17. A) At an information service.

- B) At a car wash point.
 - C) At a repair shop.
 - D) At a dry cleaner's.
18. A) The woman came to the concert at the man's request.
B) The man is already fed up with playing the piano.
C) The piece of music the man played is very popular.
D) The man's unique talents are the envy of many people.

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19. A) He has taught Spanish for a couple of years at a local school.
B) He worked at the Brownstone Company for several years.
C) He owned a small retail business in Michigan years ago.
D) He has been working part-time in a school near Detroit.
20. A) He prefers a full-time job with more responsibility.
B) He is eager to find a job with an increased salary.
C) He likes to work in a company close to home.
D) He would rather get a less demanding job.
21. A) Sports.
B) Travel.
C) Foreign languages.
D) Computer games.
22. A) When he is supposed to start work.
B) What responsibilities he would have.
C) When he will be informed about his application.
D) What career opportunities her company can offer.

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

23. A) She is pregnant.
B) She is over 50.
C) She has just finished her project.
D) She is a good saleswoman.
24. A) He takes good care of Lisa.
B) He is the CEO of a giant company.
C) He is good at business management.
D) He works as a sales manager.
25. A) It is in urgent need of further development.
B) It produces goods popular among local people.
C) It has been losing market share in recent years.
D) It is well positioned to compete with the giants.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 26 to 29 are based on the passage you have just heard.

26. A) It is lined with tall trees.
B) It was widened recently.
C) It has high buildings on both sides.
D) It used to be dirty and disorderly.
27. A) They repaved it with rocks.
B) They built public restrooms on it.
C) They beautified it with plants.
D) They set up cooking facilities near it.
28. A) What makes life enjoyable.
B) How to work with tools.
C) What a community means.
D) How to improve health.
29. A) They were obliged to fulfill the signed contract.
B) They were encouraged by the city officials' praise.
C) They wanted to prove they were as capable as boys.
D) They derived happiness from the constructive work.

Questions 30 to 32 are based on the passage you have just heard.

30. A) The majority of them think it less important than computers.
B) Many of them consider it boring and old-fashioned.
C) The majority of them find it interesting.
D) Few of them read more than ten books a year.
31. A) Novels and stories.
B) Mysteries and detective stories.
C) History and science books.
D) Books on culture and tradition.
32. A) Watching TV.
B) Listening to music.
C) Reading magazines.
D) Playing computer games.

Questions 33 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

33. A) Advice on the purchase of cars.
B) Information about the new green-fuel vehicles.

- C) Trends for the development of the motor car.
- D) Solutions to global fuel shortage.
- 34. A) Limited driving range.
- B) Huge recharging expenses.
- C) The short life of batteries.
- D) The unaffordable high price.
- 35. A) They need to be further improved.
- B) They can easily switch to natural gas.
- C) They are more cost-effective than vehicles powered by solar energy.
- D) They can match conventional motor cars in performance and safety.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, you can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

My favorite T.V. show? "The Twilight Zone." I (36) _____ like the episode called "The Printer's Devil." It's about a newspaper editor who's being (37) _____ out of business by a big newspaper syndicate – you know, a group of papers (38) _____ by the same people.

He's about to (39) _____ suicide when he is interrupted by an old man who says his name is Smith. The editor is not only offered \$5,000 to pay off his newspaper's (40) _____, but this Smith character also offers his (41) _____ for free. It turns out that the guy (42) _____ the printing machine with amazing speed, and soon he's turning out newspapers with (43) _____ headlines. The small paper is successful again. The editor is amazed at how quickly Smith gets his stories – only minutes after they happen – but soon he's presented with a contract to sign. Mr. Smith, it seems, is really the devil! (44) _____, so he agrees to sign. But soon Smith is reporting the news even before it happens – and it's all terrible – one disaster after another. (45) _____. I really like these old episodes of "The Twilight Zone" because the stories are fascinating. (46) _____.



Section A

11. W: What are you doing in here, Sir? Didn't you see the private sign over there?

M: I'm sorry. I didn't notice it when I came in. I'm looking for the manager's office.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

12. W: Mike, what's the problem? You've known from month the report is due today.

M: I know, but I'm afraid I need another few days. The data is hard to interpret than I expected.

Q: What does the man mean?

13. W: Excuse me, Tony. Has my parcel from New York arrived?

M: Unfortunately, it's been delayed due to the bad weather.

Q: What is the woman waiting for?

14. W: Pam said we won't have the psychology test until the end of next week.

M: Ellen, you should know better than to take Pam's words for anything.

Q: What does the man imply about Pam?

15. W: Tom, would you please watch my suitcase for a minute? I need to go make a quick phone call.

M: Yeah, sure. Take your time. Our train doesn't leave for another twenty minutes.

Q: What does the man mean?

16. M: Frankly, Mary is not what I'd called easy-going.

W: I see. People in our neighborhood find it hard to believe she's my twin sister.

Q: What does the woman imply?

17. M: How soon do you think this can be cleaned?

W: We have same day service, sir. You can pick up your suit after five o'clock.

Q: Where does the conversation most probably take place?

18. W: I really enjoy that piece you just play on the piano. I bet you get a lot of requests for it.

M: You said it. People just can't get enough of it.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

Conversation 1

W: Good afternoon, Mr. Jones. I am Teresa Chen, and I'll be interviewing you. How are you today?

M: I am fine, thank you. And you, Miss Chen?

W: Good, thanks. Can you tell me something about your experience in this kind of work?

M: Well, for several years, I managed a department for the Brownstone Company in Detroit, Michigan. Now I work part time because I also go to school at night. I'm getting a business degree.

W: Oh, how interesting. Tell me, why do you want to leave your present job?

M: I'll finish school in a few months, and I'd like a full-time position with more responsibility.

W: And why would you like to work for our company?

M: Because I know your company's work and I like it.

W: Could you please tell me about your special skills and interests?

M: Of course, I'm good at computers and I can speak Spanish. I used to take classes in Spanish at the local college. And I like travelling a lot.

W: Can you give me any references?

M: Yes, certainly. You can talk to Mr. Macaw, my boss, at the Brownstone Company. I could also give you the names and numbers of several of my teachers.

W: All right, Mr. Jones, and would you like to ask me any questions?

M: Yes, I wonder when I'll be informed about my application for the job.

W: Well, we'll let you know as soon as possible. Let's stay in touch. Thank you very much for coming this afternoon.

M: Thank you.

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19. What does the man say about his working experience?

20. Why does the man want to leave his present job?

21. What is the man interested in?

22. What question did the man ask the woman?

Conversation 2

M: Lisa, Lisa! Over here, darling! It's wonderful to see you. Oh, Lisa, you look marvelous.

W: Oh, Paul, you look tired. Two months away in the capital? Paul, I think you've been working too hard.

M: I'm fine. The city is very hot this time of the year. It's good to get back to some fresh air. You know, Lisa, what they say about pregnant women really is true.

W: What's that Paul?

M: They say they look beautiful.

W: Well, I had a lot of tension while you've been studying hard on your course in D.C.

M: Oh?

W: Oh, don't worry, all from a man over 50. Father has told all his business friends the good news about the baby. And the phone hasn't stopped ringing.

M: Oh, look, darling. There's a taxi.

W: Paul, tell me about the special project you mentioned on the phone. You

sounded very excited about it!

M: You know, I've learned a lot from the project. I'm surprised that was still in business.

W: That's because we have a wonderful sales manager - you!

M: Thanks. But that's not the problem at all. Lisa, our little company, and it is little compared to the giants in the city. Our little company's in danger. We are out of date. We need to expand. If we don't, we will be swallowed up by one of the giants.

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

23. What do we learn about Lisa?

24. What do we learn about the man from the conversation?

25. What does the man say about his company?

Section B

Passage 1

Farmington, Utah, is a more pleasant community since a local girls' 4-H club improved Main Street. Six 4-H girls worked to clean the 72 foot curbside that was covered with weeds, rocks and trash. Each member volunteered to clean up and to dig in plot, five flats of flowers. They also took turns in watering, weeding and maintaining the plot. Participation in this project helped the girls developed a new attitude towards their parents of their own homes; they've learned how to work with tools, and improve their work habits. One mother said that before her daughter was involved in this project, she would not even pour a weed. The experience on Main Street stimulated self-improvement, and encouraged members to take pride in their home grounds and the total community. City officials cooperated with the 4-H members in planting trees, building cooking facilities, pick-me tables, swings and public rest rooms. The 4-H girls planted trees and took care of them during the early stages of growth. The total park project needed more plantings in the following years. Members of the 4-H club agreed to follow the project through to completion, because they receive satisfaction from the results of constructive work. The project is a growing one and is spread from the park to the school and the shopping center. Trees and flowers have all been planted in the shopping center, making the atmosphere pleasant.

Questions 26 to 29 are based on the passage you have just heard.

26. What do we learn about Main Street in Farmington?

27. What do the 4-H club members do about the curbside?

28. What have the 4-H girls learned from the project?

29. Why do the 4-H girls agree to follow the park project through to complete.

Passage 2

According to a survey on reading conducted in 2001 by the U.S. National Education Association (NEA), young Americans say reading is important, more

important than computers and science. Over 50% of the 12 to 18 years old interviewed say they enjoy reading a lot. 79% find it stimulating and interesting. And 87% think it is relaxing. About 68% of those surveyed disagreed with the opinion that reading is boring or old-fashioned. Over half teenagers interviewed said they read more than ten books a year. The results also show that middle school students read more books than high schoolers. Over 66% of teens like to read fiction, such as novels and stories. Over 26% are interested in non-fiction, such as history books. 64% of students listed reading stories about people my own age. That's a favorite topic. Mysteries and detective stories came second on the list at 53%. Just under 50% said they were interested in reading about their own culture in tradition. Of the teenagers who participated in the survey, 49% said that libraries are where they get most of their books. However, many complain that their school libraries do not have enough up-to-date interesting books and magazines. Even though many teenagers in the US enjoy reading, they still have other interests. When asked which activity would be the most difficult to give up for a week, 48% said listening to music. TV would be difficult to give up for 25% of those surveyed.

Question 30 to 32 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 30. What does the survey on teenager reading show?
- 31. What books are most popular among teenagers according to the survey?
- 32. What activity do teenagers find the most difficult to give up for a week?

Passage 3

Thank you for coming, everyone. Today's presentation will show how we see the development of the motor car in the short to medium term, and that is why we have invited all of you here today. Let's start with power. It's clear that petrol-driven engines have no future. Already there are many alternative fuel vehicles on the market, powered by anything from solar power to natural gas. Some independent thinkers have even produced cars that run on vegetable oil. But as we all know, of all these alternative fuel vehicles, the most practical are electric vehicles. Sure, in the past electric vehicles have their problems, namely, a limited driving range, and very few recharging points, which limited their use. Now, however, recent developments in electric vehicle technology mean they can match conventional petrol engines in terms of performance and safety. Let's not forget that electric vehicles are cleaner. Plus, importantly, the power source is rechargeable, so this does not involve using any valuable resources. Moving on to communications, very soon, cars will be linked to GPS satellites, so they'll do all the driving for you. What controls remain for the users will be audio-based, so, for example, you'll just have to say "a bit warmer", and the air conditioning will adjust automatically. You'll also be able to receive email, music and movies, all via an internet link. So just type in the destination you want, sit back, sleep, watch your movie, whatever.

Questions 33 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

33. What is the presentation mainly about?
34. What used to restrict the use of electric vehicles?
35. What does the speaker say about electric vehicles of today?

2013 年 6 月 11 日

Part III Listening Comprehension (35 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer, then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

11. A) Children should be taught to be more careful.
B) Children shouldn't drink so much orange juice.
C) There is no need for the man to make such a fuss.
D) Timmy should learn to do things in the right way.
12. A) Fitness training.
B) The new job offer.
C) Computer programming.
D) Directorship of the club.
13. A) He needs to buy a new sweater.
B) He has got to save on fuel bills.
C) The fuel price has skyrocketed.
D) The heating system doesn't work.
14. A) Committing theft.
B) Taking pictures.
C) Window shopping.
D) Posing for the camera.
15. A) She is taking some medicine.
B) She has not seen a doctor yet.
C) She does not trust the man's advice.
D) She has almost recovered from the cough.
16. A) Pamela's report is not finished as scheduled.
B) Pamela has a habit of doing things in a hurry.
C) Pamela is not good at writing research papers.
D) Pamela's mistakes could have been avoided.
17. A) In the left-luggage office.

- B) At the hotel reception.
 - C) In a hotel room.
 - D) At an airport.
18. A) She was an excellent student at college.
- B) She works in the entertainment business.
- C) She is fond of telling stories in her speech.
- D) She is good at conveying her message.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19. A) Arranging the woman's appointment with Mr. Romero.
- B) Fixing the time for the designer's latest fashion show.
- C) Talking about an important gathering on Tuesday.
- D) Preparing for the filming on Monday morning.
20. A) Her travel to Japan.
- B) The awards ceremony.
- C) The proper hairstyle for her new role.
- D) When to start the makeup session.
21. A) He is Mr. Romero's agent.
- B) He is an entertainment journalist.
- C) He is the woman's assistant.
- D) He is a famous movie star.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

22. A) Make an appointment for an interview.
- B) Send in an application letter.
- C) Fill in an application form.
- D) Make a brief self-introduction on the phone.
23. A) Someone having a college degree in advertising.
- B) Someone experienced in business management.
- C) Someone ready to take on more responsibilities.
- D) Someone willing to work beyond regular hours.
24. A) Travel opportunities.
- B) Handsome pay.
- C) Prospects for promotion.
- D) Flexible working hours.
25. A) It depends on the working hours.
- B) It's about 500 pound a week.
- C) It will be set by the Human Resources.
- D) It is to be negotiated.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 26 to 29 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 26. A) To give customers a wider range of choices.
- B) To make shoppers see as many items as possible.
- C) To supply as many varieties of goods as it can.
- D) To give space for more profitable products.
- 27. A) On the top shelves.
- B) On the bottom shelves.
- C) On easily accessible shelves.
- D) On clearly marked shelves.
- 28. A) Many of them buy things on impulse.
- B) A few of them are fathers with babies.
- C) A majority of them are young couples.
- D) Over 60% of them make shopping lists.
- 29. A) Sales assistants promoting high margin goods.
- B) Sales assistants following customers around.
- C) Customers competing for good bargains.
- D) Customers losing all sense of time.

Questions 30 to 32 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 30. A) Teaching mathematics at a school.
- B) Doing research in an institute.
- C) Studying for a college degree.
- D) Working in a high-tech company.
- 31. A) He studied the designs of various choices.
- B) He did experiments to different materials.
- C) He bought an alarm clock with a pig face.
- D) He asked different people for their opinions.
- 32. A) Its automatic mechanism.
- B) Its manufacturing pattern.
- C) Its way of waking people up.
- D) Its funny-looking pig face.

Questions 33 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 33. A) It's often caused by a change of circumstances.
- B) It usually doesn't require any special attention.

- C) It usually appears all of a sudden.
- D) It usually lasts for several years.
- 34. A) They can't mix well with others.
- B) They emotionally receive their friends.
- C) They depend severely on family members.
- D) They share similar interests with friends.
- 35. A) They lack consistent support from peers.
- B) They doubt their own popularity.
- C) They were born psychologically weak.
- D) They focus too much attention on themselves.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, you can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

There was a time when any personal information that was gathered about us was typed on a piece of paper and (36) _____ away in a file cabinet. It could remain there for years and, often (37) _____, never reach the outside world.

Things have done a complete about-face since then. (38) _____ for the change has been the astonishingly (39) _____ development in recent years of the computer. Today, any data that is (40) _____ about us in one place or another - and for one reason or another - can be stored in a computer bank. It can then be easily passed to other computer banks. They are owned by (41) _____ and by private businesses and corporations, lending (42) _____, direct mailing and telemarketing firms, credit bureaus, credit card companies, and government (43) _____ at the local, state, and federal level.

A growing number of Americans are seeing the accumulation and distribution of computerized data as a frightening invasion of their privacy. (44) _____ as the computer becomes increasingly efficient, easier to operate, and less costly to purchase and maintain. In 1970, a national survey showed that (45) _____. Seven years later, 47 percent expressed the same worry. (46) _____.



Section A

11. M: I don't know what to do with Timmy. This morning I found orange juice spilled all over the kitchen floor.

W: Don't be so hard on him. He's only four.

Q: What does the woman mean?

12. W: Excuse me, Sir. I would like to know about this fitness training program in your club,

M: I'll have you speak with the director in charge of new account.

Q: What is the woman interested in?

13. W: It's really cold in this apartment. Can we turn up the heat a little bit?

M: Sorry, I've run out of money and can hardly pay the fuel bill. Maybe you'd better put on a sweater.

Q: What does the man mean?

14. M: I'm sorry, miss, but you have to come with me to the security office. The video cameras in our shop have recorded everything you did.

W: No, no, I... I didn't do anything. I'll call the police if you dare insult me.

Q: What does the man think the woman was doing?

15. M: I think you ought to see a doctor right away about bad cough.

W: Well, I'll wait a few more days. I'm sure I'll get over it soon.

Q: What do we learn about the woman?

16. M: I've heard that Pamela made quite a few mistakes in her lab report.

W: Well, she wouldn't have if she hadn't been in such a hurry to get it done.

Q: What does the woman imply?

17. M: We'd better check out before 12 o'clock, Mary. And now there're only 30 minutes left.

W: Let's hurry up. You go pay the bill and I'll call the reception to have our luggage taken downstairs.

Q: Where did this conversation most probably take place?

18. W: Have you ever heard the speaker before?

M: Yes. She is excellent. She gets her point across and it's entertaining at the same time.

Q: What does the man say about the speaker?

Conversation 1

M: What should I do about Mr. Romero? Remember? He said it was important and couldn't wait. I think he may want you for that new movie he's directing.

W: That's absolutely correct. Now, we have to fit him in somewhere. Uh... what does Monday morning look like?

M: That doesn't look so good. You have a makeup session starting at six, then filming starts at eight, and that's going to take the whole morning.

W: Well, what's after that?

M: You have lunch with your agent to discuss the award ceremony, and you're to meet him at one o'clock at the restaurant.

W: Oh, terrific! Listen, I cannot miss that. But I still have to make time for Mr. Romero.

M: Well, now, don't forget, you've got a three o'clock appointment with your fashion designer.

W: That's right. You know, he is showing the latest fashions from Japan. You know that loose-fitting look? Those clothes are so "in" this year!

M: At four-thirty you have an appointment with your hairdresser. Then at seven you have dinner with a journalist. Now, remember, be nice to that guy!

W: Do I have to? That won't be easy, and it's likely to run late. How does Tuesday look?

M: Well, you have to spend the whole morning at the photographer's. They're taking photos to publicize your new movie.

W: What about the afternoon? Am I free then?

M: Let me see... Yes. You're free after three-thirty.

W: Then you can set up a meeting with Mr. Romero at four.

M: OK. I'll get on it right away.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19. What are the speakers doing?

20. What is the woman going to discuss with her agent over lunch on Monday?

21. What do we learn from the conversation about the man?

Conversation 2

M: I'm phoning up about this job you advertise in the paper. This err..., young sales manager?

W: Oh, yes.

M: I'd like to apply for it. Would you send me an application form?

W: No. You simply send in a written application.

M: Can you tell me a bit more about the job?

W: Well, we're really looking for someone who isn't too concerned about working fairly long hours.

M: What do you mean by long hours?

W: This is a job which does, as the advertisement says, have travel possibilities and very often one would be away at weekends for instance.

M: Oh, I thought you meant working in the evenings and working overtime.

W: Well, it can also mean working in the evenings. But for a managerial post, I'm afraid we don't pay over time. Um... that's for other grades.

M: Oh, what kind of money are you paying then?

W: Well, this is to be negotiated. Ah... it depends partly on your experience and education. Perhaps you can tell me briefly what that is?

M: I've just left school and got A level in geography.

W: Oh, I see.

M: And it's the travel that appeals to me. That's why I'm inquiring about the job.

W: Yes, I see. What sort of salary were you thinking in terms of?

M: Starting-off, I thought it would be something like 500 pounds a week.

W: Well, send in a written application and then we'll consider your case along with all the other applicants.

M: All right. Many thanks. Goodbye.

W: Bye.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

22. What does the woman say an applicant should do first to apply for the job?

23. What kind of a person is the company looking for?

24. What does the man like most about the job?

25. What does the woman say about the salary if the man is accepted by the company?

Section B

Passage 1

A typical large supermarket offers around 17,000 to 20,000 items for sale and it wants to make sure that its customers see as many of them as possible. That's why you'll normally find essential goods like bread, vegetables and meat in completely different parts of the store. Products with a high profit margin are always placed on shelves within easy reach of the customer, while lower margin items, like sugar or flour, are on the top or bottom shelves. Many people make shopping lists before they visit supermarkets, but even so around 60% of all supermarket purchases are the result of decisions that are taken in the store. For this reason, supermarkets try to attract their customers by placing certain kinds of products next to each other. In the UK, beer will often be found next to items for baby, because research shows that fathers with babies buy them on their way home from work and will buy beer at the same time. Research has also shown that this kind of "impulse buy" happens more frequently when no sales assistants are nearby. Supermarkets have made selling such a fine art that their customers often lose all sense of time. When interviewed, customers normally guess that they have only spent half an hour in the supermarket, even when they have been there for over 45 minutes. But that shouldn't be too surprising. Any really profitable supermarket knows that it should keep its clocks well hidden.

Questions 26 to 29 are based on the passage you have just heard.

26. Why are essential goods displayed in totally different parts of the

supermarket?

27. Where are goods with a high profit margin usually found?

28. What does the speaker say about supermarket goers?

29. What shouldn't be too surprising according to the speaker?

Passage 2

When Matty Salin was working on a degree in art and technology at university, he got an interesting assignment in electronics class: Create something for the household. He decided to create an alarm clock, "Everybody has to use an alarm clock of some kind every day, and it is extremely unpleasant!" he says. He asked different people what they'd like to wake up to instead of a noisy alarm. A lot of them said, "The smell of bacon." So Sallin invented a new kind of alarm clock: a wooden box with a pig face and a digital clock that uses the smell of cooking bacon rather than sound to wake someone up. He explains, "There's no danger of burning, because I built it carefully. It uses light bulbs instead of a flame for cooking and turns off automatically after ten minutes." Just a few easy steps are required to set the "alarm." "What you do is put in a couple of frozen strips the night before," says Sallin. Bacon is preserved, so there is no danger of it spoiling overnight. "If you set the alarm for 8:00, it will turn on at 7:50 and slow cook for ten minutes under the bulbs," he says. Then the bulbs turn off and a fan blows the smell out through the nose of the pig. "So instead of an alarm you smell yourself awake," says Sallin. "Then you can open the door on the side and pull the bacon out and eat it."

Questions 30 to 32 are based on the passage you have just heard.

30. What was Matty Salin doing when he created an alarm clock?

31. What did Matty Sallin do before making the new type of alarm clock?

32. What makes the newly invented alarm clock so unique?

Passage 3

Most people feel lonely sometimes but it usually only lasts between a few minutes and a few hours. For some people, though, loneliness can last for years. Psychologists are studying this complex phenomenon and have identified three different types of loneliness. The first kind of loneliness is temporary. It usually disappears quickly and does not require any special attention. The second kind, situational loneliness, is a natural result of a particular situation, for example, a divorce, or moving to a new place. Although this kind of loneliness can cause physical problems, it usually does not last for more than a year. Unlike the second type, the third kind of loneliness usually lasts more than two years and has no specific cause. People who experience habitual loneliness have problems socializing and becoming close to others. Unfortunately, many of them think there is little or nothing they can do about it. Psychologists agree that one important factor in loneliness is a person's social contacts, for example, friends, family members,

etc. We depend on various people for different reasons. For instance, our families give us emotional support and our friends share similar interest and activity. However, psychologists have found that the number of social contacts we have is not the only reason for loneliness. It is more important how many social contacts we think or expect we should have. In other words, though lonely people may have many social contacts, they sometimes feel they should have more. They question their own popularity.

Questions 33 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

33. What does the speaker say about situational loneliness?
34. What problem will people have if they experience habitual loneliness?
35. Why do some people suffer loneliness according to psychologists?



2006 □ 12 □

11-18 BCACDBDA 19-21 DCB 22-25 ADBA 26-28 CBD 29-32 CDAB 33-35 BDA
36. natural 37. usage 38. exception 39. particular 40. reference 41. essays 42. colleagues 43. personal 44. What we may find interesting is that it usually takes more words to be polite 45. but to a stranger, I probably would say "would you mind closing the door?" 46. There are bound to be some words and phrases that belong in formal language and others that are informal.

2007 □ 6 □

11-18 CDBACDDA 19-22 DBAC 23-25 BAC 26-28 CBD 29-32 CABD 33-35 ABD
36. meaning 37. adjusting 38. aware 39. competition 40. standards 41. Accustomed 42. semester 43. inquire 44. At their worst, they may threaten to take their children out of college or cut off funds 45. think it only right and natural that they determine what? their children do with their lives 46. who are now young adults, must be the ones responsible for what they do and what they are

2007 □ 12 □

11-18 CDBADBDC 16-19 ACBA 23-25 CAD 26-29 ABCD 30-32 BAD 33-35 CAB
36. alarming 37. increased 38. sheer 39. disturbing 40. comparison 41. proportion 42. workforce 43. reverse 44. The percentage of people living in cities is much higher than the percentage working in industry. 45. There is not enough money to build adequate houses for the people that live there, let alone the new arrivals. 46. So the figures for the growth of towns and cities represent proportional growth of unemployment and underemployment

2008 □ 6 □

11-18 ACBDDBAD 19-22 CDCC 23-25 ADA 26-28 AAD 29-31 BDB 32-35 BCCA
36. labor 37. ingredients 38. vital 39. individuals 40. engage 41. figures 42. generating 43. Currently 44. will be making decisions in such areas as product development, quality control, and customer satisfaction. 45. to acquire new skills that will help you keep up with improved technologies and procedures. 46. Don't expect the companies will provide you with a clearly defined career path

2008 □ 12 □

11-18 DDCCDBAB 19-21 ADD 22-25 CBCA 26-29 ADBC 30-32 BCD 33-35 BCA
36. trend 37. phenomenon 38. scene 39. offenses 40. murder 41. particularly 42. explosion 43. associated 44. changing national borders, greater economic growth, and the lack of accepted social ideas of right and wrong 45. are now facing the sort of cultural variety that has been common in America for most

of its history 46. failure to recognize and plan for such diversity can lead to serious crime problems

2009 □ 6 □

11-18 DCBBDDCA 19-22 BACB 23-25 CDA 26-28 ABD 29-31 CAD 32-35 CCDB
36. concentrated 37. information 38. depends 39. straight 40. row 41. suspected 42. phenomenon 43. efficiently 44. our second rule of learning is this: it is better to study fairly briefly but often. 45. Let's say you are trying to learn some new and rather difficult English vocabulary using a stack of cards. 46. The answer is it is better to space out the presentations of the word you are to learn.

2009 □ 12 □

11-18 ABABDCDA 19-22 CBCA 23-25 DBA 26-28 CCA 29-31 BDA 32-35 CADB
36. classified 37. background 38. album 39. appreciation 40. context 41. implies 42. image 43. instruments 44. Descriptive writing in the humanities, particularly in literature is often mixed with critical writing 45. It tells the reader how to do something, for example, explaining the technique used to show a film. 46. Authors may actually use more than one type of techniques in the given piece of informational writing.

2010 □ 6 □

11-18 CACAADCD 19-22 BDDDB 23-25 ACB 26-29 BDBB 30-32 CDD 33-35 BAC
36. curious 37. figuring 38. independent 39. unusual 40. interacting 41. formal 42. abstract 43. mystery 44. he has found out how it works and learnt to use it appropriately 45. by trying it out and seeing whether it works, by gradually changing it and refining it 46. including many of the concepts that the schools think only they can teach him

2010 □ 12 □

11-18 DDCCCB CD 19-21 DAA 22-25 ABCC 26-29 DBAD 30-32 CAB 33-35 CDB
36. preserve 37. appreciate 38. households 39. chat 40. convenient 41. rates 42. receive 43. submit 44. They are also sharing information about concerts and sports events, as well as jokes and their philosophies of life. 45. A hand-written note to a friend or a family member is the best way to communicate important thoughts. 46. This writing practice brings rewards that can't be seen in bank accounts

2011 □ 6 □

11-18 AAADDCCB 19-21 CDA 22-25 DBBB 26-28 CCD 29-31 DAC 32-35 AAAC
36. survive 37. distant 38. backward 39. discovered 40. scientific 41. motion 42. predicted 43. introduced 44. that move at a speed greater than light, and therefore, might serve as our passports to the past. 45. seems to have been a part of humanity for as long as human have existed. 46. used a definition of time for experimental purposes, as that which is measured by a clock.

2011 □ 12 □

11-18 BDCABDAB 19-22 CCCB 23-25 CCD 26-28 CBA 29-32 BDBD 33-35 ABA
36. professional 37. championships 38. raised 39. 1984 40. season 41. scorers 42. average 43. appearances 44. He became the Chicago Bull's all-time

leading scorer 45. With Jordan, the Bulls won again in 1992, 1993, 1996 and 1997 46. Known as the worldwide celebrity due to his success in the NBA and the Olympics, and his numerous commercial endorsements.

2012 □ 6 □

11-18 DDCCBCCA 19-22 DABA 23-25 BCC 26-28 BBA 29-31 AAB 32-35 DADA
36. calculators 37. handle 38. items 39. Responding 40. emergencies 41. rarely 42. occur 43. murders 44. there have been hundreds of thefts and cases of deliberate damaging of public property 45. Things get stolen when it is easy to steal them because they are left lying around unwatched 46. A better way to solve this problem might be for all of us to be more careful with our things

2012 □ 12 □ □□□

11-18 DCAABCCB 19-21 DDA 22-25 CBCA 26-29 DBAB 30-32 CBD 33-35 ACD
36. Foreign 37. Accomplished 38. Interpersonal 39. Detail 40. controlled 41. Abruptly 42. References 43. indication 44. it is considered very rude to be late-even by 10 minutes-for an appointment in America 45. It has enabled Americans to be extremely productive, and productivity itself is highly valued in America 46. Americans believe in spending their time and energy today so that the fruits of their labor may be enjoyed at a later time

2012 □ 12 □ □□□

11-15 16-20 21-25 26-30 31-35
36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45.

2013 □ 6 □ □□□

11-18 BACBDADC 19-22 BABC 23-25 ADA 26-29 DCBD 30-32 CAB 33-35 CAD
36. especially 37. driven 38. owned 39. commit 40. debts 41. services 42. operates 43. shocking 44. The editor is frightened by this news, but he is more frightened by the idea of losing his newspaper 45. Anyway, there is a little more to tell, but I don't want to ruin the story for you. 46. They are not realistic, but then again, in a way they are, because they deal with human nature.

2013 □ 6 □ □□□

11-18 CABABDCD 19-22 ABCB 23-25 DAD 26-29 BCAD 30-32 CDC 33-35 AAB
36. locked 37. forgotten 38. Responsible 39. swift 40. collected 41. individuals 42. institutions 43. agencies 44. Surveys show that the number of worried Americans has been steadily growing over the years 45. 37 percent of the people Questioned felt their privacy was being invaded 46. A recent survey by a credit bureau revealed that the number of alarmed citizens had soared up to 76 percent